

20 South African Black Leaders Beginning Leadership Training Program in Israel

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — It was the beginning of winter in South Africa, but it was hot in the Johannesburg residence where Bishop Desmond M. Tutu and three other black leaders were haranguing an Israeli visitor.

They said that it was abhorrent for any nation to have ties with the South African government because of its racial policies, and doubly so for a nation founded on the ruins of Nazi death factories.

The criticism seemed to be even heavier than the Israeli emissary, Shimon Peres, had expected it to be. As the director continued, Mr. Zelniker recalled the other day, he sought solace in the thought that, with his mission collapsing around him, he would at least have some free time to explore the country.

Then the mood suddenly shifted. "After killing me for two hours," Mr. Zelniker said, "they looked at me and said, 'Now, what should we talk about?'"

And the conversation turned to how Israel could help South Africa's blacks. The first tangible result of that meeting, which took place on June 17, 1985, was expected Sunday, when about 20 South African black leaders were to arrive in Israel to begin a month of technical, organizational and leadership training at the Afro-Asian Institute run by Hissadrat, the Israeli trade union federation.

The training program is so sensitive that most officials in Jerusalem refused to talk about it for the record until after they were sure that the trainees were safely out of South Africa.

The story of how it evolved, as pieced

together from conversations with several people who were involved, features a cast of characters that includes, in addition to Bishop Tutu and Mr. Zelniker, a California assemblyman, Tom Hayden; experts at the Center for Policy Options; a Jewish research group in Los Angeles; two representatives of Prime Minister Shimon Peres; people from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and an Israeli activist better known for her work on behalf of Soviet Jews.

The promoters have differing visions of how much they can accomplish. At the least, they say, their efforts hopefully will lead to a dialogue between Israel and South African blacks, and in the process help to ease tension between U.S. blacks and Jews.

Some see it as no less than the beginning of a major diplomatic shift in which Israel starts forging ties with the blacks,

who many Israelis say inevitably will emerge as the leaders of South Africa.

Mr. Hayden, who served as a catalyst to bring some of the participants together, said that without a change in attitudes on both sides, "you're going to see another situation where a major revolution occurs" in which the Palestine Liberation Organization "is viewed as a friend and Israel as part of the enemy camp."

"I don't think that's inevitable," Mr. Hayden said. "But time is short."

Israeli officials regularly and publicly decry apartheid. But Jerusalem, nonetheless, is depicted by its enemies as an economic, military and spiritual ally of the white South African regime. They contend that Israel's treatment of the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories is comparable with Pretoria's treatment of South African blacks.

It is a comparison that Israel's defenders blast as "the big lie."

Although Israel is officially morally opposed to South Africa's racial policies, it maintains formal ties for what it considers legitimate reasons of state, defenders of recognition contend. For one thing, there is a Jewish community of about 120,000 people in South Africa, and Israel considers their welfare at least in part its responsibility.

Those who defend recognition of South Africa contend that, as diplomatically isolated as Israel is, it is in a position to reject recognition from a country that offers it. They note, too, that many nations around the world have relations with countries whose values they condemn.

Israel's friends bristle at what they see as the other side's distortions of the Pretoria-Jerusalem link, but Harry Wall,

director of the Anti-Defamation League's Jerusalem office, concedes that the relationship "is somewhat disquieting to supporters of Israel who are strongly anti-apartheid."

Over the past 15 years, the Afro-Asian Institute has given technical and leadership training to about 15,000 people, including 8,000 from black Africa. It also had two other selling points: It has no official government tie, and the Histadrut has a long and vocal anti-apartheid record, including refusal to have any relations with South Africa's white-only unions.

Mr. Zelniker and the head of the institute, Yehuda Paz, returned to South Africa in January to work out the financial details of the program. The Jerusalem Post reported at the time that an unspecified Hissadrat delegation was to meet with leading figures in the Congress of

South African Trade Unions, a black trade union federation.

The organizers refused to disclose the names of the prospective trainees or how they were chosen. But they said that they are established as community leaders. They include not only unionists but leaders from women's, health, religious and educational organizations. Some have spent time in South African prisons.

South African sources identified two of those aboard the plane Saturday as Sally Motlana, president of the South Africa Black Housewives' League, and Legum Mthabathe, former principal of a Soweto high school and one of the who participated in a mass resignation of black teachers after the Soweto uprising of 1976. Mr. Mthabathe is currently the only black director of Premier Milling Co., a large South African company.

Punjab Starts Drive Against Sikh Militants

AMRITSAR, India — Security forces went on the offensive in Punjab on Sunday, killing 20 Sikh extremists, raiding hideouts and arresting five suspects after 28 persons, mostly Hindus, were killed in the north Indian state in two days.

The crackdown was backed by 35,000 paramilitary troops, including special reinforcements. The troops fanned out across the state to enforce a curfew on 10 towns.

The Amritsar police chief, S.S. Virk, said about 5,000 paramilitary troops had been deployed in the Sikh holy city after clashes between militant Hindus and Sikhs.

Twelve persons were killed Saturday and 20 wounded by six gunmen disguised as policemen who rampaged through three villages near Nakodar.

Julio Ribeiro, who was appointed as Punjab police chief on Friday, visited the scene of the killings to start the crackdown.

The two extremists were killed in a clash with paramilitary soldiers early Sunday about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from Nakodar.

Police also said they seized a vehicle containing guns and ammunition and captured five suspected extremists who might have been involved in the killings.

Sixteen Hindus were shot dead in the industrial town of Ludhiana on Friday in a similar attack by extremists dressed as policemen.

At least 100 people have been killed in Punjab this month.

Mr. Ribeiro said his priority was to restore confidence in the police, which critics claim has not cracked down hard enough on the militants.

"The people of Punjab deserve peace, and we will do everything to achieve that objective," he said.

Arun Nehru, the internal security minister, and another close aide of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ended a fact-finding trip to the state Saturday. Mr. Nehru and the Punjab's chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, canceled a visit Saturday to the scene of the Ludhiana killings when Hindu mourners attacked their police escorts.



The mother, left, and sisters of Mangal Singh, a Sikh killed in Jullundur, mourn him.

'Trial of the Century' Fell Far Short of Billing

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

ROME — The Agca case was described as "the trial of the century," possible proof that the Kremlin had sponsored political terrorism against the West.

If it could be shown that the Soviet bloc was involved in the attempted assassination of the pope, the future of East-West relations could be in jeopardy.

In fact, the 10-month trial of three Bulgarians and five Turks on charges of plotting to murder Pope John Paul II failed spectacularly to live up to its billing.

Attempts to prove a "Bulgarian connection" to the plot fell apart because of lack of evidence, a poorly argued prosecution case and the bizarre behavior of the state's star witness, Mehmet Ali Agca.

Mr. Agca, a Turkish gunman who shot and wounded the pontiff in St. Peter's Square in 1981, provided the bulk of the testimony against the Bulgarian defendants, whom he depicted as his accom-

plices in the assassination attempt.

In pretrial hearings, he described a series of meetings with the Bulgarians in Rome and alleged that he had received the equivalent of \$1.2 million to assassinate the pope.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Despite hearings in half a dozen countries and the calling of more than 50 witnesses, the court was unable to trace any of the money allegedly paid to Mr. Agca by the Bulgarian secret services.

It was unable to shake the blanket denials of the Bulgarian defendants that they had ever known Mr. Agca. It failed to produce independent confirmation for any direct Soviet bloc role in the assassination attempt.

At times, the proceedings degenerated into farce as Mr. Agca, 28, sought to drag everybody into the plot, from the KGB to the CIA to the Italian secret services.

Predicting the end of the world, Mr. Agca presented himself to the court at various times as the reincarnation of Christ, an international terrorist and an expert in human behavior "greater than Charles Darwin and Sigmund Freud put together."

The only clear victor from the proceedings seemed to be the pope's would-be assassin, Mr. Agca, who was able to satisfy his obvious craving for publicity in addition to keeping the real reasons for the assassination attempt hidden.

A number of questions remain in the case.

Among the most important are the relationship between Bulgaria and a Turkish smuggling ring, and why there were such glaring flaws in the Italian judicial investigation into the alleged assassination plot.

Regarding the connection between Bulgaria and what has been called the "Turkish mafia," the trial failed to resolve the mystery surrounding Mr. Agca's stay in Sofia in July and August 1980, at a time when he was wanted in Turkey for a sensational political murder.

Evidence produced at the trial showed that Mr. Agca traveled to Bulgaria on a false Indian passport after escaping from prison in Turkey. In Sofia, he had contacts with members of a powerful crime syndicate, the Turkish mafia, that had been involved in smuggling arms and other contraband into Turkey with the tacit approval of Bulgaria's Communist authorities.

According to Ilario Martella, the Italian magistrate who headed the preliminary investigations, the Bulgarian authorities falsified documents relating to Mr. Agca's stay in Sofia. Mr. Martella argued that the changes were designed to make it appear as though Mr. Agca must have been lying about the dates of alleged meetings with Bulgarian officials and a leading member of the Turkish mafia, Bekir Celik, who was one of the defendants in the Rome trial.

The nature of the chain of relationships between Mr. Agca, a radical Turkish group known as the Gray Wolves, the Turkish mafia and the Bulgarian authorities remains mysterious.

Proponents of a theory that there was a "Bulgarian connection" to the papal plot have argued that the Communist authorities used the mafia to hire Mr. Agca to shoot the pope. A rival theory holds that the Gray Wolves exploited their contacts with the mafia to hide Mr. Agca in Sofia after his escape from a Turkish prison.

The trial demonstrated large holes in the pretrial investigation into the papal assassination attempt. Mr. Martella concentrated on checking out Mr. Agca's "confessions" in prison and his allegations against the Bulgarians, while largely overlooking proven links between Mr. Agca and rightist Turks. A new investigation has been opened by the Italian authorities to plug the gaps in the initial two-year inquiry.

Perhaps the most serious error committed by the Italian investigators, however, was their apparent willingness to believe uncorroborated statements by Mr. Agca.

Documents in possession of the court show that the Turkish gunman lied and changed his story hundreds of times.

WORLD BRIEFS

Pope Deplores Callousness, Killing

ROME (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, in a passionate but somber Easter message assailing human callousness, declared Sunday that man "has often made death the method of his existence on earth."

Denouncing terrorism, torture, war and abortion, John Paul told a crowd of about 200,000 people in St. Peter's Square that "man unfortunately resigns himself to death and not only accepts it but inflicts it. He said that "men continually inflict death upon others, people who are often unknown, innocent people, people not yet born."

The pope also reiterated his invitation to the leaders of all the world's religions to meet in Assisi, the home of St. Francis, this fall to pray together and work toward a common program for peace.

U.S. Expects Soviet to Push Arms Deals

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A U.S. intelligence report has said that the Soviet Union may try to make up for declining revenue from oil exports by increasing its arms sales abroad.

The report, prepared jointly by the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency and made public Saturday, said the drop in oil exports last year meant that Moscow had billions of dollars less in hard currency available to buy grain and advanced technology.

But it said the strategy of selling more arms could founder because the main buyers, the Arab oil-producing countries, are facing similar economic difficulties. Last year, the Soviet Union made up the currency shortage, estimated at \$3.5 billion, by more borrowing, putting off some purchases and selling gold, the report said.

Peres Refuses Comment on Waldheim

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel rejected a call Sunday from the World Jewish Congress to comment on accusations that Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations secretary-general, has hidden a Nazi past.

"I will not make a statement until all the facts are checked," Mr. Peres said. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry also said it had no comment to make on the allegations against Mr. Waldheim, a presidential candidate in the May 4 elections in Austria.

The World Jewish Congress sent a letter to Mr. Peres and other Israeli leaders Friday urging them to take an official stand on its allegations concerning Mr. Waldheim's activities in the German Army in the Balkans during World War II.

Japanese Radicals Protest Summit

TOKYO (UPI) — Thousands of ultra-leftist radicals, vowing to break the summit meeting of leading industrialized nations in Tokyo May 4-6, staged a demonstration Sunday, and one of Japan's most militant groups claimed responsibility for a rocket attack at a police headquarters Friday, police said.

Three homemade rockets were fired Friday at the police headquarters in Osaka, Japan's second largest city about 250 miles (400 kilometers) west of Tokyo. They failed to explode. The attack came three days after similar attacks on the U.S. Embassy and the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. There were no reports of casualties in any of the attacks.

The police said the Middle Core Faction, one of most radical of Japan's ultra-leftist groups with a membership of about 3,000, had claimed responsibility for the attack in Osaka in leaflets distributed before the demonstration Sunday.

Soviet Withdraws From Chess Match

NEW YORK (AP) — The Soviet Chess Federation has withdrawn a Soviet team from a tournament that was to feature top players from the Soviet Union and the United States, the U.S. Chess Federation has announced.

The world champion, Gari Kasparov, and the former titleholder, Anatoli Karpov, were among the Russians scheduled to play in June in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The Russians have not sent such a high-ranking delegation to the United States in more than 30 years.

Gerard Dulac, executive director of the U.S. federation, said he had received a telex Thursday from the Soviet federation saying the team was scheduled too close to other important matches.

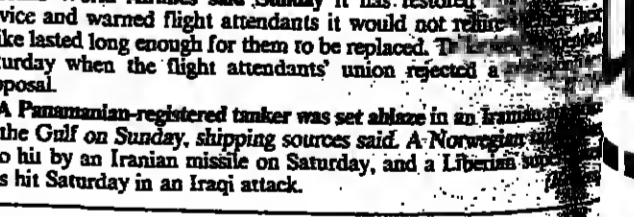
For the Record

President Alan Garcia Pérez of Peru and his cabinet were in Lima 60 days the state of emergency imposed in Lima by the Peruvian leftist insurgents, the government said Saturday.

Trans World Airlines said Sunday it has restored its service and warned flight attendants it would not return to work if a strike lasted long enough for them to be replaced. The flight attendants' union rejected a proposal Saturday when the flight attendants' union rejected a proposal.

A Panamanian-registered tanker was set ablaze in an Iranian attack on the Gulf on Sunday, shipping sources said. A Norwegian ship was also hit by an Iranian missile on Saturday, and a Liberian ship was hit Saturday in an Iraqi attack.

DOONESBURY



Belgium Extends Wage Curbs, Cuts School Funds

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government, acting under special powers to rule by decree on economic policy, has approved an initial package of austerity measures that includes education cutbacks and a continuation of pay restraints.

The measures, adopted Saturday by the cabinet of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, are intended to reduce a budget deficit that is running at \$12 billion annually.

They include an extension of controls on wages that transfers the first 2 percent of any increase in wages due to the cost of living to the treasury.

Spending on education will be reduced by 10 billion Belgian francs (\$210 million) under the plan.

Mr. Martens said the cabinet would begin deliberations Thursday on finding further reductions of about 200 billion francs in the budgets for 1986 and 1987.

The cabinet acted after the legislature last week granted Mr. Martens's center-right government, which was re-elected in October, the power to rule by decree in economic matters.

Mr. Martens's previous government was granted similar powers to enact austerity measures needed to combat Belgium's economic difficulties, but it was unable to make a significant reduction in unemployment, which now stands at 12.4 percent, or bring public spending under control.

Although Mr. Martens's four-party coalition increased its majority in the legislature in the October elections, the popularity of the government has plunged in recent months, apparently because of an appearance of inactivity on economic policy.

The Brussels newspaper La Libre Belgique said last week that its polls showed that the approval rating for the government had dropped to 29 percent from 45 percent at the beginning of the year.

Spokesmen for Mr. Martens blamed the opposition Socialist parties in the legislature for delaying the approval of special powers for the government. The government said it needed the powers to meet its goals for a reduction in the public-sector budget deficit.

The deficit last year was 571 billion francs by the end of 1985, less deep spending cuts were made. The government wants to cut the deficit to 8 percent of the GNP by the end of next year.

Labor unions have said they are opposed to cuts in Social Security

benefits to achieve the budget reductions, but cabinet ministers have warned that Social Security could not be exempted from austerity plans.

Guy Verhofstadt, the budget minister, said Saturday that it was "absolutely necessary" to make significant changes in government finances. He said, "It is a matter of survival, especially for the younger generation."

Belgian political commentators have said the government will face difficulties in reconciling Mr. Verhofstadt's demands for financial discipline with the position of the unions.

The commentators said the government was particularly concerned over indications that the Flemish Christian labor unions, traditionally supportive of Mr. Martens, might oppose some of his austerity policies.

6 Acquitted for Lack of Evidence of Conspiracy to Kill Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

dened" the principal defendants in the 10-month trial.

They were Sergei I. Antonov, 37, the former Rome station chief of the Bulgarian airline; Todor S. Aivazov, 42, the former cashier at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, and Zheleyo K. Vasilev, 43, a former aide to the embassy's military attaché. All three men were acquitted of having conspired with Mr. Agca to kill the pope.

Mr. Antonov was the only Bulgarian in Italian custody. The other two are living in Sofia and were tried in their absence.

The court also acquitted for lack of evidence two Turkish defendants, Musa Serdar Celik, 34, the former leader of a rightist organization known as the Gray Wolves, and Oral Celik, 26, a purported terrorist and drug trafficker who is at large and was tried in his absence.

An eighth defendant in the trial, Bekir Celik, 50, died in a Turkish prison in October.

The court ordered all the defendants but Mr. Agca freed.

Appeals were expected on both sides. Court officials said the acquitted defendants probably would not be free to leave Italy pending

The Key Defendants in the Papal Trial

New York Times Service

ROME — The major defendants in the papal conspiracy trial were the following:

Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted in 1981 of wounding Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was the key state's witness in the current trial, but he also was charged with conspiracy and illegally smuggling into Italy the gun he used. He was acquitted of the conspiracy charge and sentenced to one year in prison and two months in solitary confinement for the gun charge.

Sergei I. Antonov, the former Rome station chief of the Bulgarian state airline. He was arrested in Italy on Nov. 25, 1982, and was accused of helping

plan the attempted assassination and of driving Mr. Agca and a second Turkish accomplice to St. Peter's Square. He was acquitted.

Todor S. Aivazov, a Bulgarian diplomat and former cashier at the embassy in Rome. He left Italy in 1982 and is in Sofia. He was charged with helping procure guns and a truck for the would-be assassins' getaway. He was acquitted.

Zheleyo K. Vasilev, a former aide to the military attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome. He left Italy in 1982 and is now in Sofia. He is charged with organizing meetings with conspirators in Rome and helping plot the pope's death. He was acquitted.

Omer Bagci, a Turkish labor-

er. He was convicted of delivering to Mr. Agca the gun used to shoot the pope. He was sentenced to three years in prison, but the sentence cannot be imposed because he was extradited from Switzerland only on the conspiracy charges, of which he was acquitted.

Musa Serdar Celik, the former head of a rightist group of Turkish workers, the Gray Wolves, in West Germany. He was accused of channeling money to Mr. Agca. He was acquitted.

Oral Celik, a Turkish activist and suspected drug smuggler sought in several countries. He was accused by Mr. Agca of being a backup gunman in St. Peter's Square. He is now at large. He was acquitted.



Omer Bagci

Adolfo Larussa, another defense attorney, said the case had attained immense symbolic importance for the Bulgarians, who saw their nation on trial in Rome on charges of seeking to kill the leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Naturally, they will not be satisfied with only partial absolution," he said.

The public prosecutor, Antonio Marini, who in his summation last month had asked for the acquittal of the Bulgarians for lack of evidence, said he would not appeal their verdicts. But he said he would appeal the verdicts on the Turkish defendants, for whom he had sought convictions.

Mr. Marini repeated earlier accusations that the case against the Bulgarians had been undermined by Mr. Agca.

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Test Tube Quintuplets Born

The Associated Press

LONDON — A London woman has given birth to five babies who are believed to be the world's first test tube quintuplets. A spokeswoman at University College Hospital said Sunday that the five infants, delivered Wednesday by Caesarean section, were in intensive care.

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Study Assails U.S. Space-Defense Plan

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Strategic Defense Initiative has produced no major breakthroughs since President Ronald Reagan first proposed space-based missile defenses, and much of the program's scientific progress has only highlighted the difficulties it faces, according to a study commissioned by three Democratic senators.

The study reports that a space-based defense could face Soviet countermeasures 10 times more daunting than Defense Department officials projected less than two years ago.

As a result, says the study, the project is probably not feasible without Soviet cooperation, adding that such cooperation is "difficult to imagine."

The report was written by aides to three Democratic members of the Senate Appropriations Com-

mittee—Lewton Chiles of Florida, J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, and William Proxmire of Wisconsin—who have supported research on space defenses but at lower funding levels than the administration has sought.

It finds that the launching and servicing of the thousands of battle stations that would be needed in space may be as difficult as developing the exotic weaponry itself. With current prices and technology, 2,000 shuttle flights and \$87 billion to \$174 billion would be needed to launch the hardware, according to early estimates.

The 62-page report, an unclassified version of which was obtained last week, disputes the contention by Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson that the program has been proven "technically feasible" and will be ready for a development decision in the early 1990s. General Abrahamson is director of the Pentagon's SDI Organization.

Many scientists and program managers working for SDI do not support that view, although they support the research effort, according to the report.

"If anything, these working scientists resented the fact that the progress their research has achieved has been inflated, because it undermines their credibility as scientists," the report concludes.

The Senate report is based on interviews with officials and researchers at the SDI Organization, the Army's Strategic Defense Command, the Air Force Space Division and two of the three U.S. weapons laboratories, Sandia and Lawrence Livermore.

Telephone calls to the SDI Organization for comment were not returned. Mr. Proxmire said the Pentagon, which held the report for weeks before declassifying most of it, considered it unbalanced.

"Obviously, we're critics of

SDI," Mr. Proxmire said. But he said the report demonstrates "the enormous vulnerability of these space-based battle stations" and the cost of "lifting this colossal amount into orbit."

Since Mr. Reagan called in March 1983 for the development of space-based missile defenses, the Defense Department has outlined the largest military research program in its history. The SDI office is seeking \$4.8 billion for research in fiscal 1987.

Most scientists agree, for example, that the system will not work unless many missiles can be destroyed as they are launched, before they release thousands of warheads and decoys in space. For "boost phase kill," however, SDI would need thousands of battle stations and satellites in space, which would themselves be vulnerable to Soviet attack.

SDI is studying hardening satellites to attack, having them maneuver to evade attack, giving them "shootback" capability and launching so many of them that the Soviet Union could not attack enough of them. Each of those solutions would increase cost and weight, however, and could face Soviet countermeasures.

"In our briefings, we asked repeatedly how our space-based elements would be protected from Soviet space mines," the report says. "We never received a plausible answer."

"Scientists at the Sandia Laboratory," it adds, "have come to the conclusion that space-based, boost-phase defense can never be made survivable, unless by treaty."

A scientist at Sandia said the only solution would be joint U.S.-Soviet battle stations in a plan dubbed MIMAS, for Mutually Implemented Mutually Assured Survival. The report finds it "difficult to imagine" such cooperation.



The Augustine volcano in Cook Inlet, which has erupted three times since Thursday.

More Eruptions of Alaskan Volcano

Ash Drifts Over Kenai Peninsula; 2 Planes Damaged

United Press International

ANCHORAGE — The Augustine volcano erupted twice Saturday after a nine-hour lull, leaving a layer of black ash over fishing villages and damaging two jetliners that later landed safely in Anchorage.

The volcano, which is about 4,000 feet (1,200-meters) high, deposited an inch of soot 120 miles (190 kilometers) away on the Kenai peninsula. Small earthquakes rumbled at the base of the mountain.

Located on a barren island about 180 miles southwest of Anchorage, the volcano began erupting Thursday for the first time in 10 years.

A Sabena DC-10 landed Saturday with its windshield damaged from the eruptions, said Hank Elias, a Federal Aviation Administration official.

"They encountered very heavy volcanic ash," he said of the Belgian airline's plane. "They came in with heavy, thick glazing on the windshield."

Mr. Elias said that ash also had damaged the turbine blades of an Alaska Airlines Boeing 737. He said the damage prompted other planes to divert landings to Fairbanks.

Air service was canceled after the volcano's eruptions began Thursday, but some airlines resumed service to Anchorage on Saturday.

[Swissair's first Japan-Switzerland flight over the North Pole has been postponed because of the eruptions, a Swissair spokesman said Saturday in Zurich, Reuters reported.]

Mail has not gotten to Anchorage because of the eruptions. But a charter company flew a load of mail to Seattle over the weekend and returned to Anchorage with



A supermarket worker in Kenai, about 120 miles northeast of the volcano, wearing a mask to carry groceries outside.

about one-third of the mail that had backed up.

Volcanic ash fell on fishing villages in the Kenai peninsula but only sprinkled Anchorage.

A health alert issued in Anchorage after the eruptions Thursday was canceled Saturday night, said Narm Miller of the Office of Emergency Management.

A resident of Homer, a town on the Kenai peninsula with a population of 3,000, said, "A black cloud dropped large pieces of ash around noon. We thought it was snowing."

She said that cold weather, high winds and ash in the air made it impossible to work in the boatyard that she operates.

Ash falling on the town of Seward, a fishing community of 2,000, about 150 miles northeast of the volcano, "looks like a cloud of snow," said Ron Devereaux, the owner of an auto parts shop.

Mr. Devereaux said he has sold out of automobile engine filters. "I sold a carload of them," he said.

Midgetman Study Is Disputed

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A report commissioned by the Pentagon on the future of small land-based missiles concludes that the air force should develop and deploy a mobile 37,000-pound (16,846-kilogram) version that would probably carry one warhead and decoys to fool Soviet defenses.

In a memorandum to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, 30 senior Pentagon officials questioned the assumptions behind the study. The memorandum, by Fred C. Ikle and Donald A. Hicks, the two undersecretaries of defense, said additional information was needed before key decisions on the program could be made.

The report said the memorandum reflect sharp differences over the future of the program to develop a small land-based missile, dubbed Midgetman.

The missile, under serious study since 1983, would be deployed on armored launching trucks on military bases in the Western states. In a crisis, the vehicles would be dispersed inside the sprawling bases.

At one end of the spectrum are advocates of mobility, who emphasize the need to deploy systems that can survive attack even if they are potentially very costly.

At the other end are those who say the emphasis should be placed on increasing the U.S. arsenal of missile warheads, even if it means developing weapons that are less mobile and thus more vulnerable to attack.

Mr. Ikle, the undersecretary of defense for policy, and Mr. Hicks, who is the senior Pentagon official for new weapons development, said the Pentagon should still consider plans for a larger version of the missile, which could weigh 50,000 to 75,000 pounds.

Because such a missile could carry two or three warheads, fewer would have to be built to provide a given number of warheads.

The study said such larger missiles might have trouble crossing bridges and moving on roads. Air force testimony to Congress has supported this conclusion, but Mr. Ikle and Mr. Hicks questioned it.

Members of Congress who seek development of a smaller version of the Midgetman said the study was a sound endorsement of their position.

"They say building a small missile, which could be highly mobile so as to evade attack, is preferable to buying more MX missiles and putting them in fixed underground sites."

Congress has barred the administration from deploying more than 50 MX missiles based in silos, saying they would be vulnerable to increasingly accurate Soviet missiles.

A copy of the report, presented Friday to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, was obtained by The New York Times.

The report presented these other major arguments:

- Engineering development of the missile should begin in 1987.
- Research should continue into a number of possible basing plans for the MX, including one that would shuttle the missiles, currently in hardened canisters, between missile shelters.
- The smaller Midgetman would reduce the chance that the Soviet Union would attack because it would have to use a large fraction of its missile force to knock out a force of 500 Midgetman missiles.

AMERICAN TOPICS



ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTEST — Policemen arresting one of about 300 demonstrators who staged a protest outside a nuclear weapons research facility in Livermore, California. The protesters scuffled with police, and 53 were jailed for blocking traffic and trespassing.

Crack Use Spreads Among N.Y. Teens

More and more teenagers in and around New York City are using "crack," a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. The New York Times reports. Last fall local officials warned of the growing popularity of crack among cocaine users generally. But officials are alarmed by the speed with which it has spread to young people.

Crack is purified cocaine in pellet form that sells in vials for as little as \$5. When smoked, it affects the central nervous system faster than regular cocaine and induces a greater "high." It also creates a more rapid addiction.

"We are seeing kids who are college-bound," said Dr. Arnold M. Watson, a New York expert on addiction. "This is the first drug they got involved with and they find they are strapped with a full-blown addiction."

Notes About People

Doctors say that James S. Brady, who was shot five years ago along with President Ronald Reagan and two other persons, should be able to resume a normal life, according to U.S. News & World Report magazine. Mr. Brady still holds the title of presidential press secretary with an annual salary of \$72,000. He works at that job one day a week. For a time, Mr. Brady had a shortened attention span and brain damage that made controlling his emotions difficult, but these troubles have faded. His chief problems are physical: He is unlikely to regain the use of his left arm, he often is in pain when walking with a cane, and he lacks the stamina of other 45-year-olds.

John G. Tower, a former Republican senator from Texas, gives friends three reasons for leaving the U.S. arms-negotiation team in Geneva: He said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was not going to give up the job that Mr. Tower wants most, he felt left out of the Washington action, and after 23 years in the Senate he wanted to make some money in private industry.

Short Takes

The Willard Hotel in Washington will reopen this summer as the Willard Inter-Continental with the new management, a Washington-based syndicate, hoping it will regain the preeminence it held for a century. First opened in 1830, the Willard was home to nine presidents-elect while they waited to move into the White House, two blocks up Pennsylvania Avenue. In 1861 Julia Ward Howe, awakened by the sound of soldiers marching past outside, wrote "Battle Hymn of the Republic" on Willard stationery. The hotel, falling on hard times, closed in 1968, but has undergone a \$70-million refurbishing and expansion that includes stores and offices.

California's Holiday Quality Foods, a chain of 19 stores in the Sacramento Valley, has decided to stop selling state lottery tickets because, it said, poor people were buying the tickets instead of food and profits had fallen 10 percent as a result. Nevertheless, said Jerry Nielsen, the chain's general manager, "It was a moral decision, not a financial decision."

Shorter Takes: A record 114,662,333 automobiles were in use in the United States as of June 30, 1985, compared to 112,018,640 a year earlier, according to R.L. Polk & Co., which publishes statistics on the automobile industry. ... Americans smoked an average of 3,378 cigarettes each in 1985, about 169 packs of 20 cigarettes, which is a 2-percent decline from 1984 and the lowest per capita use since World War II, according to the U.S. Agri-

Reagan Assails Congressmen

Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Mr. Reagan has sharply criticized the efforts by two congressmen to persuade Congress to cancel an air force anti-satellite program that is related to SDI research.

White House officials in Santa Barbara, California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing, distributed a statement attacking a statement by the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, and Representative George E. Brown Jr., a California Democrat, which said the program "has simply failed to fulfill its technical promise."

Mr. Aspin and Mr. Brown said that ending the program would save \$224 million in fiscal 1987 and \$2.7 billion overall.

The president, according to the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, "has expressed deep concern" that the two congressmen want to kill the program, adding that such actions would "undermine the position of our negotiators in Geneva and make it substantially more difficult, if not impossible, to reach a verifiable and equitable agreement with the Soviets."

Last September, in the third of 12 development tests, the U.S. system hit a target satellite in space.

Congress then voted to prevent the Pentagon from testing the system against another target in space as long as the Russians continued their three-year moratorium.

U.S. Drafts New Policy on Admitting Refugees

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department is drafting new procedures that would make it easier for citizens of Poland and other Communist countries to gain asylum in the United States.

Reagan administration officials said the new rules would establish a presumption that aliens fleeing "totalitarian" countries had "a well-founded fear of persecution" and therefore met the statutory standard for obtaining U.S. asylum.

The new procedures appear to be designed partly to make U.S. policy

asylum conform to the administration's antagonism toward Communist regimes and partly to respond to pressure from Polish-Americans for changes in U.S. policy.

The proposed policy is evident in a confidential memorandum prepared for the signature of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. The memo says that "Polish nationals who are unwilling to return to Poland due to conditions there and who request or have requested political asylum or refugee status are presumed to be refugees within the meaning" of the law.

Mr. Meese has not yet signed the

memorandum, but Justice Department officials said it reflects the policy he wants to establish.

Since 1980 the Justice Department has denied thousands of asylum applications filed by Poles and other East Europeans visiting or residing temporarily in the United States. Polish-American groups have complained bitterly about such denials.

The new procedures would represent a profound change from current practice. The Refugee Act of 1980 eliminated ideological and geographical restrictions that had favored refugees from Communist countries and the Middle East.

Under the 1980 law, an alien may qualify for asylum if he has "a well-founded fear of persecution" in his homeland "on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

Under the law an alien cannot obtain asylum in the United States merely by citing general economic and political conditions in his homeland. An alien must show that he or she as an individual is likely to be singled out for persecution.

There is no limit on the number of aliens who may be granted asylum in any year. But of the people previously granted asylum, no more than 5,000 may become permanent residents in a year.

Administration officials said the proposed new asylum procedures were not inconsistent with President Ronald Reagan's recent declaration that the United States would "oppose tyranny in whatever form, whether of the left or the right."

Officials said it was not yet certain whether the new policy would apply to Nicaragua.

The new procedures being developed by the attorney general's staff have aroused concern among some members of Congress, State Department officials and immigration officials.

They said the 1980 law brought the United States into conformity with its international treaty obligations and with United Nations agreements.

The UN agreements, they said, established an ideologically neutral standard for asylum, with no distinction between Communist and other countries.

U.S. Emissary, Polish Officials Meet

By A.D. Horne
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the first time since martial law was imposed in Poland in December 1981, a high-level U.S. emissary visited Warsaw last week and met with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other senior Polish officials.

U.S. and Polish officials commented cautiously on the visit by Walter J. Stoessel Jr., a retired deputy secretary of state, with both sides characterizing it as unofficial.

But Mr. Stoessel, who was U.S. ambassador to Poland in 1968-72, said last week that his visit had been cleared in advance with the State Department. Its significance to the Poles was evident in the nearly three hours he spent with General Jaruzelski.

One Polish official said the initiative for Mr. Stoessel's visit had come from the United States.

U.S.-Polish relations have remained largely frozen since early 1984, when President Ronald Reagan eased some of the economic sanctions imposed after General Jaruzelski's imposition of martial law and suppression of the labor union Solidarity.



Walter J. Stoessel Jr.

Warsaw has pressed for a resumption of most-favored-nation treatment for its exports, for new U.S. credits and for political talks, while Washington has urged liberalization within Poland, including the release of approximately 200 political prisoners.

All of these subjects were raised during Mr. Stoessel's three days of talks in Warsaw, which included meetings with the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and with members of the domestic opposition.

Diplomatic sources in Warsaw said that Mr. Stoessel had brought no specific proposals from Washington and that General Jaruzelski had done most of the talking during their meeting.

From Warsaw, Mr. Stoessel flew to Rome for a meeting with Pope John Paul II, who follows developments in his homeland closely and has been discussing the terms for his third visit home as pope, possibly next year.

Mr. Stoessel, who returned to Washington on March 22, has reported to officials at the State Department on his talks, but a department spokesman declined to characterize them.

At the Polish Embassy in Washington, the chargé d'affaires, Zdzislaw Ludziczak, called Mr. Stoessel's trip "an important visit." He added, "I hope this is the beginning of opening a political dialogue," as Poland proposed in December 1984. The embassy has been without an ambassador since Romuald Spasowski defected after the events in 1981.

Ortega Urges U.S. to Help 'Neutralize' The Region

NEW YORK — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua called Sunday for an accord with the United States under which all foreign military advisers would be withdrawn from Central America. "Let's make Central America a neutralized zone, free from all foreign military presence," Mr. Ortega said in a broadcast from Managua at the CBS television program "Face the Nation."

The withdrawal of foreign advisers has been proposed by the Contadora group of four Latin American nations that is seeking a regional peace treaty. Nicaragua agreed to it in the past, but other Central American nations rejected the idea following U.S. objections.

Mr. Ortega described as blackmail a measure approved by the U.S. Senate on Thursday to grant Nicaragua rebels \$75 million in aid beginning July 1 unless the Sandinista government begins talks with the rebels.

The measure, which must still go before the House of Representatives, provided for \$25 million to be given to the "contra" rebels immediately.

Asked if he was willing to negotiate with rebel leaders, Mr. Ortega said he would talk only with Mr. Reagan, whom he described as their real chief.

Ortega Defends Incursions

Stephen Kinzer of The New York Times reported earlier from Managua:

Mr. Ortega asserted Friday that Nicaraguan forces are justified in attacking rebel bases even if the bases are in Honduran territory.

He said the Nicaraguans would continue to assert that right.

At a news conference, he refused to say whether Nicaraguan troops had crossed into Honduras in recent days to attack contra bases, as has been asserted by the U.S. and Honduran governments.

He said only that the entire border region had become a war zone over which Honduras could no longer claim control.

"Honduras has lost sovereignty over part of its territory as the counterrevolutionaries have taken it over," Mr. Ortega said. "It has been transformed into a war zone that has been turned over to the mercenaries force."

Mr. Ortega said that Nicaraguan troops were "only defending themselves in the border area."

The foreign minister, the Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, said that the United States was the sole source of tension along the border, and that the question of whether Nicaraguan troops had entered Honduras "is irrelevant."

"The point is, that Nicaragua is not the aggressor, the United States is the aggressor."

(In Washington, a senior State Department official called Nicaragua "an aggressor state" that has "acted in an aggressive way with respect to Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador.")

(The official, who declined to be identified, added, "An aggressor state does not have the right of self-defense.")

Pressed to say on which side of the border his troops were operating during the recent clash, Mr. Ortega demurred.

"We know the Honduran government denies the presence of counterrevolutionary camps on its territory," he said. "If such camps do not exist in Honduras, then the fighting must be going on inside Nicaragua."

"What Nicaragua has done is to defend itself against attacks by the counterrevolution, which is based in Honduras," Mr. Ortega said. "This is a legitimate right that Nicaragua will continue to exercise."

He said that combat had been under way in the border area far two weeks. He said that 40 Nicaraguan soldiers had been killed. He put rebel casualties at 600.

Mr. Ortega called President Ronald Reagan "a great inventor of lies."

He warned that Mr. Reagan was stepping up U.S. involvement in the Nicaraguan conflict, adding, "We face the Vietnamization of the Central American struggle."

Reagan Defends U.S. Power

Bernard Wehrman of The New York Times reported from Santa Barbara, California:

Mr. Reagan said Saturday that the United States had used its power "wisely, justly and humbly" in recent days against Libya and Nicaragua.

"American power, as long as it is used wisely and justly, is an undying symbol of hope for oppressed peoples around the world," he said in his weekly radio address, delivered from his California ranch.

In nations such as El Salvador, Grenada, the Philippines and Haiti, Mr. Reagan said, "We've seen how quickly that hope can blossom into democratic movements."

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Communists in Decline

The decline of the Communist parties is changing the politics of Western Europe.

In parliamentary elections in the 1960s and '70s, the French Communists consistently got 20 percent of the vote or a little better. In 1981 they fell to 16 percent, and this month they were under 10 percent. They have become isolated, no longer fashionable, no longer the mainstay of the left, but instead a sect living in the shadow of a Socialist Party that is now three times as large and, you would have to say, three times as vigorous and interesting.

Western Europe's other mass Communist party, in Italy, has been going through a similar erosion. It rose to a peak of 34 percent in the 1976 elections, when it seemed inevitable that Communists would shortly be in the government. But the party seems deliberately to have drawn back from the ideological compromises that power imposes. In the last two elections its voting strength has slowly dropped. Meanwhile the country is being governed with great flair by a Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi. With nearly three out of 10 Italian voters still supporting the Communists, the party remains much more of a force than in France — no doubt because in Italy it has been less rigidly obedient to the Russians. But the prominence of the Socialists means, for the first time in Italy, the possibility of a broadly based non-Marxist left.

Why is it happening in the 1980s? The passage of time accounts for some of it. For the generation of Frenchmen and Italians who lived through World War II, the genuinely heroic achievements of Communists in the underground conferred vast standing on the party. It is generally true that the Communists are strongest today in those places where they led the struggle against the Germans more than 40 years ago. But the actuarial tables are catching up with the people who remember those times of great danger and sacrifice. Their children no longer draw the connection so clearly. What they have seen is the repression, cynicism and economic stagnation that prevails in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Poverty and turbulence feed Communist movements, and most of Western Europe is now as comfortably prosperous as North America. For many Europeans, getting rich was not a pleasant process. The Communist Party drew strength from the fears and resentments of, say, the southern Italian peasant who found himself working in a northern factory and living in a shanty town. Rapid economic growth exacts its own kind of costs. But the high growth rates of the 1960s and early '70s have not continued. The economy is changing much more slowly now, and for the past decade life in Europe has been remarkably tranquil. The Communists, as the party of crisis, are having trouble adapting to placid times.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Waldheim Dossier

Daily come fresh charges — and denials — concerning the wartime activities of Kurt Waldheim, the former UN secretary-general. Mr. Waldheim, now running for president of Austria, says the evidence of his service to Nazis is stale stuff, the fruit of a conspiracy and in any case overblown. His nonchalance is staggering and his denials are disingenuous.

Mr. Waldheim has insisted through all his years as a world figure that he was never a Nazi and served only as a conscript on the eastern front until he was wounded in 1941. His official biographies, like his recent memoirs, have him then returning to Vienna and studying for a law degree. It now develops that he joined a Nazi student union in 1938 and served — only as an interpreter, he contends — in the Balkans in 1942 and 1943 on the staff of General Alexander Löhr. The general was executed for war crimes. Mr. Waldheim's services to him, whatever they were, earned a decoration from the Nazi puppet regime in Croatia. If there was nothing disgraceful in that service, why was it mendaciously covered up?

Perhaps some of the facts were known to Mr. Waldheim's superpower patrons when they made him secretary-general in 1972, governments might have deemed the knowledge useful for keeping him in line. Still, it is dismaying to recall that he would have been elected to a third term but for China's veto. That led to the election of an able, more forthright successor, Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

It won't do for Mr. Waldheim to disdain the new charges as an election ploy concocted by unnamed conspirators. A photograph showing him with German and Italian officers during his Balkan tour turned up by chance in a curio shop. That and other evidence was found by an Austrian magazine and the World Jewish Congress; other documents have turned up in Yugoslavia. They do not convict him of war crimes, but they contradict his autobiographies and make his new explanations suspect.

"You should not exaggerate," he said to John Tagliabue of The New York Times. "The student union was nothing, a totally harmless, fully uninteresting organization, in which went most of those who wanted to study, to some how be left in peace." Voluntarily recalled and reflected upon, that might have been believable. But each self-exculpation in these circumstances suggests that throughout his highly privileged life, Mr. Waldheim has forgotten too much and learned too little.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Parable in New Pots

The Easter bonnet is gone now, remembered mostly in Irving Berlin's song. But in homes all over America the Easter plant sits on the table in the front hall, set, or on the sideboard in the dining room, and all who pass it are pausing, sniffing and saying "spring."

The plant can be as plain or fancy as climate and pocket allow, but the classic are the lily, the hyacinth and the tulip. The first two have scents that pierce the heart. The third has colors that delight the eye. All three are grown from bulbs, which means that their beginnings are as unromantic as the butterfly's. It also means that after their foliage turns dry and yellow, and after they've been laid to rest in a cool, dark place, they're very apt to reemerge.

When we choose the Easter plant, we are not, of course, thinking anything but whether the native is prettier than pink, or whether a hyacinth's stony bells are preferable to a lily's single trumpet. Still, there it is, in one small pot: the phenomenon on that mankind has hailed for millennia. That which seemed dead has come alive, has bloomed and will, after a sleep, come again. Small wonder that we find it hard to see death as final; Earth gives us so much evidence to the contrary.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan: Statesman or Zealot?

A confident and assertive America now strides the world stage. The lack of will which, post-Vietnam, allowed the Soviet Union and its surrogates to advance in Southeast Asia, southern Africa, the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan and Central America has been replaced by an America ready to live up to its responsibilities as a superpower once more. The United States is better placed to deal from strength with the Soviet Union than it has been for almost three decades. Now is the time to press home its advantage, not just on the high seas or underground nuclear testing stations, but around the negotiating table.

—The Sunday Times (London).

President Reagan is in Palmerston mood, dispatching his gumbos on punitive missions, slapping down petty despots and warning that

the barbarians are only two days' march from Texas. In appealing to a simplimented nationalism he has won some easy cheers at home, and even in Europe there may be satisfaction that Colonel Qaddafi has had his bluff called. But how does it seem from the other side of the gulf? The West would be appalled if Mikhail Gorbachev indulged in the emotional spasms which we have come to accept as the normal conduct of American foreign policy.

If there was evidence that the "contras" enjoyed wide support within Nicaragua, American aid would be easier to justify and more likely to prove effective. There is little such evidence. In making them the cornerstone of his foreign policy, President Reagan is overstating the importance of a small and insignificant country and allowing himself to become the victim of his own ideology. It is the foreign policy of a zealot, not a statesman.

—The Observer (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Christians Revolt in Albania
CONSTANTINOPLE — Rumors were current [on March 30] that Scutari had been captured by the insurgent Albanians, but the Minister of the Interior has received a telegram from the Vail of Scutari stating that the town is holding out against attacks of between 5,000 and 6,000 Albanians. News of the outbreak seems to have brought about a situation akin to panic in the town, the garrison of which has been depleted owing to an expedition to the South. The Vail called for volunteers through the town crier, who proclaimed the Jihad, or Holy War, against the Christian Albanians. In reply to representations by foreign Consuls and the Catholic archbishop, the Vail explained that the crier had made a mistake. Their appeal, however, led to the enrolment of large numbers of Moslem volunteers.

1936: Abdallah Seeks an Arab State
JERUSALEM — The Arab masses have been excited by the news that an appeal has been made to Great Britain for the creation of an Arab State, of which Lawrence of Arabia once dreamed. This move has been made by the Emir Abdallah, Arab ruler of the British Mandated Territory of Transjordan. He has sent a message to the British expressing the wish that they ask the French government to grant an Arab Union in the French Mandated Territory of Syria and Transjordan, or, alternatively, that Transjordan and Palestine, both of them British mandated territories, should be united. The Arabs contend that the British promised them a Pan-Arab Federation, and that pledges were conveyed through Colonel Lawrence. Instead, they add, they find Palestine, their territory, being flooded with Jewish immigrants.



Laboratories: The Tail That Wags the Nuclear Dog

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The United States committed itself to seek a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban in 1963 in the Limited Test Ban Treaty and in 1970 in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Negotiations between Washington, Moscow and London established agreement on the technical basis for effective verification, including detailed arrangements for in-country monitoring. In the past two years both houses of the U.S. Congress have urged President Reagan to negotiate a ban. Moscow showed its seriousness with an eight-month unilateral moratorium on testing, and has offered to extend it indefinitely if America refrained from testing.

Why is there no agreement? One of the most important reasons is opposition from the two principal American laboratories for nuclear weapons design, at Livermore, California, and Los Alamos, New Mexico. Twice, when U.S. and Soviet negotiators seemed close to agreement on a ban, the laboratories raised objections that dashed hopes of obtaining the two-thirds Senate majority required for treaty ratification.

In 1958, Dwight Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev halted nuclear testing and began negotiations on a permanent comprehensive test ban. Almost immediately, weapons scientists associated with Livermore argued that the Soviet Union might be able to cheat by testing in an underground cavern. Now verification experts at Livermore agree that a modern seismic system could detect underground explosions, even if muffled in a cavern, down to a few kilometers — about 1 percent of the yield of today's strategic weapons.

Nonetheless, the laboratories engendered enough doubts about verifiability so that when John Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty, it still permitted underground explosions.

In 1977, the Carter administration and Moscow were close to agreement. The heads of both laboratories claimed that, in the absence of nuclear testing, the reliability of stockpiled U.S. weapons would decline. However, independent experts stated that thorough nonnuclear testing of the arms' components, along with periodic rebuilding of the arms to their original design specifications, could maintain the stockpile's reliability indefinitely. But it would have been virtually impossible to persuade the Senate to ratify a treaty over the laboratories' opposition, and Jimmy Carter decided not to try.

The key rationale for continued testing under the Reagan administration has also emerged from the laboratories. Early in President Reagan's first term, Edward Teller, Livermore's founder, met him to promote a nuclear-explosion-powered X-ray laser as a way to protect America from attack. These talks helped convince Mr. Reagan to launch the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The laboratories' changing technical arguments against a ban may conceal a deeper motivation. Paul Robinson, director of the lavishly funded nuclear weapons program at Los Alamos, has articulated a possible reason — the intellectual challenge. "At present, the nuclear weapons program in total, both in offensive uses, defense suppression, as well as defense, is more exciting than I've ever known it." The designers are developing methods for penetrating and destroying the defenses they are inventing.

Their incessant promotion of new weapons requires that they foster a dangerous illusion — that the next nuclear weapon built by either side may confer an important advantage. But feeding paranoia and fantasy about nuclear war fighting is not in America's best interest. Despite what Dr. Teller and Mr. Reagan say, nuclear arms cannot be eliminated by the invention of more weapons.

Nuclear arms, inherently weapons of mass destruction, are unusable for war fighting. Continued nuclear testing is dangerous and a waste of precious resources. The enormous technical talent at Los Alamos and Livermore should be redirected to meet other pressing national needs. America should fulfill its treaty obligations by negotiating and ratifying a comprehensive test ban.

Josephine Anne Stein, a mechanical engineer, and Frank von Hippel, a physicist, are members of Princeton University's program on nuclear policy alternatives. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

It Was a Defense of Freedom of Navigation, Period

WASHINGTON — There has been much spurious speculation about why the United States conducted naval operations off the Libyan coast — particularly suggestions that our stated intent to exercise freedom of navigation in disputed Libyan waters masked a more malicious motive: to taunt and embarrass Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. According to this scenario, we hoped to goad him into a military confrontation with the United States, thus giving us an excuse to attack him and a few Libyan terrorist bases.

Actually, our objective was as stated from the outset: to maintain basic principles of freedom of navigation in international waters and airspace. We sought only to conduct a freedom-of-navigation exercise in waters universally recognized as international, more than 100 miles off the coast of a country whose government has made excessive claims to those waters and had militarily threatened any nation to defy them.

The significance of free navigation in international waters may not be fully appreciated. Freedom of navigation has been critically important to the world community since man began traveling the seas. Given that two-thirds of the world's surface is covered by water, this is not surprising. Private vessels and warships have trafficked in international waters for centuries on strategic or economic missions — and sometimes just purely for pleasure. More recently that same right was extended to commercial and military aircraft flying in international airspace.

For these reasons the United States and most other countries must deny any excessive claims to waters made by any nation. This includes Libya, whose claims happen to be more excessive and seriously harmed American personnel. We responded in self-defense.

U.S. forces exercised a great deal of forbearance before responding to Libyan missile firings directed at them. The fact that we responded in a measured way should dispel any notions that we were looking for an excuse to launch a larger operation against Libyan targets ashore.

Some have suggested that these engagements constitute an act of war. Such a characterization is wrong. The United States engaged in peaceful, lawful naval operations. The Libyans fired lethal missiles. In self-defense and in a limited way, we responded.

If we had chosen to escalate hostilities, the pretext certainly was there. But that was not our intention and we so demonstrated this by our conduct. This time it happened to be off Libya. Next month perhaps it will be somewhere else — and there need be no military confrontations.

What if Colonel Qaddafi had attempted to engage in similar activities against the naval forces of a less powerful nation or against commercial vessels attempting to exercise their navigation rights and freedom in the Gulf of Sidra? The results could have been disastrous.

Some may argue that Colonel Qaddafi has reserved his threats only for American forces, but can we be so sure? Being a global maritime power gives us certain responsibilities to ensure navigation rights and freedoms — not just for the United States, but for flag vessels of all nations, and not only in the Gulf of Sidra but through the Strait of Hormuz or any other sea-lanes that have been threatened with interdiction.

Los Angeles Times.

The People Are Fed Up With Apocalyptic Rhetoric

WASHINGTON — The major change of this decade in American politics is largely unnoticed: the end of the apocalyptic style.

Apocalyptic politics begins with a sense of imminent demise. It sees history not as a progression of ups and downs, but as a line on a graph headed toward some apocalyptic destiny. In the 1970s and '80s, one favorite abyss was nuclear. Remember the great freeze debate of 1982? "I support the freeze because I do not want to die," said Representative Barbara Mikulski on the floor of the House. "We are coming ever so closer to the brink of nuclear annihilation," said Representative Edward Markey. "We are going to have Armageddon at any moment," said Representative James Weaver. And so on.

The other favorite end-of-the-world scenario had the industrial world running out of resources. Remember the prestige and weight accorded the Club of Rome report? The Club, a committee of wise and breathtakingly shortsighted men, predicted in 1974 that we would soon be wracked by waste, economic stagnation and scarcity. By now we should have run out of practically everything — gold, tin, silver, mercury and, in a few more years, oil.

Apocalyptic thinking reached such a pitch that it no longer took bad news to set off the doomsday bell. Too much good news could do the trick. First it was oil running out. Then in 1983 the first cracks in OPEC occasioned an avalanche of warnings about how free-falling oil prices would cause economic catastrophe. Even those who welcomed lower oil prices warned that if it happened too quickly, collapse was in store. First Mexico, then Citibank, then the world. The doomseers overlooked the obvious fact that any sudden cut in oil prices would produce a windfall for the industrialized world that would far exceed — and thus, if necessary, easily cover — any shortfalls in oil-producing debtor countries.

The apocalyptic era is over. Look at recent days. The United States conducts a nuclear test, exploding a Soviet-imposed moratorium, and draws back-page coverage and a yawn. The United States shoots at Libya, Nicaragua invades Honduras, Iran pushes into Iraq — and the financial markets surge. Five years ago a rifle shot in the Gulf region would have sent gold (and oil) prices skyrocketing. In 1983 there was panic at the prospect of oil prices suddenly falling to \$20 a barrel. In 1984 prices drop from \$28 to \$12 — in three months. No Armageddon. No panic.

What has happened to the apocalyptic sensibility? First, it was mugged by a reality that proved too mundane. False prophecy engenders doubt. The Millenies (now Seventh Day Adventists) predicted that the world would end on March 21, 1843. Then again on Oct. 22, 1844. Then they stopped predicting.

Second, apocalyptic fever cannot be sustained forever. It is too exhausting, too psychologically taxing.

Third, apocalyptic thinking owed a lot to a Galilean shift in consciousness which occurred at the beginning of the '70s. That was when, for the first time in history, we saw Earth from space. The stark image of a small, fragile planet suspended in space evoked feelings of global fragility and vulnerability. That image is now, almost two decades old. Its shock has been absorbed and its force dissipated. It is by now too trite to evoke millennial dread.

What follows apocalyptic politics? Regional politics. Apocalyptic politics implies that one cause fits all, dooms all. Regional politics recognizes that the world is a mess of problems, if not totally discrete, then distinguishable. And certainly not all hanging from a single thread.

The oil-price crash and the attendant disinflation, for example, have not led to a general collapse. They have led to a painful but manageable contraction in certain regions: the "oil patch" (of the U.S. Southwest), the farm belt and some oil-producing countries. Real problems in real places. But not the end of the world.

In foreign policy, too, the stage has been scaled down from global to regional. The nuclear issue, which a few years ago wholly dominated America's national consciousness, has been displaced by regional conflicts. Local alarms in specific places: Afghanistan, the Philippines, South Africa, Nicaragua, South Korea. Not one world but pointillistic politics.

One of the reasons why Mr. Reagan failed to arouse the populace with his recent televised Nicaragua speech was its tone. It was apocalyptic, in an era when Americans have returned, largely due to the president's own hilling influence, to normality. Three years ago the idea of a Soviet warhead landing in Lawrence, Kansas, elicited high ratings and higher anxiety. Today the idea of a red tide lapping up soon at San Diego elicits derision. The post-apocalyptic era is no time for alarms.

Popular unrest in red tides and evil empires should come as no surprise to the president. It is no longer four minutes to midnight. It is morning in America — remember? — and morning is the time when you reach for the butter, not for guns.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Terrorism: First Let's Define It

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Everybody is talking about terrorism, but not everybody means the same thing. For some time, readers have been waiting to ask: "What about aid to the Nicaraguan 'contras'?" "What about the Israelis in southern Lebanon?" "What about Afghanistan?" Both sides.

There are many forms of violence in the world. I consider all of them deplorable, whether a car bomb in Beirut, a plane or ship hijacking, an enforced psychiatric treatment in the Soviet Union, blowing up a Nicaraguan village, the Armenian genocide.

But different systems of violence require different defenses and countermeasures. A major reason for the feasible international cooperation in dealing with terrorism is the fact that it is a specific, definable crime to be meant. If the term is broadened to mean political violence, from opponents while violence against opponents constitutes "wars of liberation," "freedom fighting," then there will never be an effective cooperation from against terrorism.

But it should be possible to be clearer, and so to avoid the distasteful alibi of condemning random murder of uninvolved civilians for political reasons. The issues are not whether war, civil war, assassination or shooting up a school is any more or less deplorable. It is what we do to those who are the cause for the killing.

Terrorism is a specific form of political violence and requires a specific response, but that cannot be organized without a specific definition. Obviously international cooperation is necessary. There is evidence enough that terrorist groups will quite different states do cooperate — Libyan, Irish, Iranian, German, Palestinian and so on — and cannot be foiled by any nation alone.

Cooperation of authorities to prevent terrorism, however, has stumbled on disagreement about just what is involved. There has been a tendency to approach the problem in terms of what is considered a just or an unjust cause. This becomes an insuperable obstacle, driving off the opposition of terrorists into the imagination.

When Secretary of State George Shultz advised "moderate terrorism" to capture suspected terrorists in the world to bring them to justice in the United States, he is suggesting that America go into the kidnapping business to get eyes with kidneys.

Any useful definition of terrorism is necessarily arbitrary, making a distinction on the basis not of how heinous the crime or violent the violence but of how it is organized. To call one act warfare, another revolution or counter-revolution and another terrorism should not be an order of justification, but rather of how to organize a response.

If categories could be established more clearly, there would be a much better chance that governments could agree at least on trying to suppress one mindless plague.

An appropriate definition for terrorism might be the use of force against parties who are not involved in a conflict, who do not even engage themselves or know that they are entering a danger zone, in order to make a political statement. Practically all use of force is intended to frighten and intimidate. The question is how directly or indirectly it is applied. Certainly, it is not how admirable or reprehensible the cause.

The importance of arriving at such a nonpolitical definition is that it could bring a big advance toward the kind of international action that might be more effective. However much they may plan and judge in violent acts, most governments oppose the uncontrolled use of force for special purposes. Here is a ground for a general approach against terrorism.

This may seem cynical in a world that risks much more destructive violence from the organized forces of government, but the facts of a balance of power and political relations impose a restraint that does not now exist on violence without a stated responsibility.

There have been hints that the Russians, and maybe even the Syrians, who have been targets of domestic terrorism from Arab enemies, would not be averse to cutting off the international opportunities for gangs whom they may once have aided but who have become self-propelled. Defining terrorism is the first step toward organizing an international defense.

The New York Times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lest the Avenger Pursue
 In response to the opinion column "The Dealers and Marcos Need a Refuge" (March 4) by Eugene Fidell:

In biblical times, cities of refuge were envisaged for persons who were killed by accident, to protect them "lest the avenger of the blood pursue the slayer" (Deuteronomy 19). The intention was not to protect those who killed to enrich themselves, and in the process demoralized a people.

Z. LAVINA,
 Quezon City, Philippines.

The Alamo and Slavery
 David J. Weber, in "Using Facts to Shatter Alamo Myths" (March 25), does well to recall that myths surrounding the Texas war for independence. And, yes, a principal one is

that the war was "a triumph of democracy over despotism."
 Many of the Anglo-American settlers were slaveholders who had come to Mexico's invitation to work the rich Texas soil, most suited for cotton. Mexico, however, ended slavery in the 1820s. The government repeatedly ordered emancipation in the area occupied by the Anglo-Americans, but its orders were ignored.

When Santa Anna came to dominate the Mexican government, he gave the Texans good reason to believe that the central government would no longer tolerate slavery in their state. It was this insecurity of their slave property which immediately prompted the revolution. Texans sought liberty, alright, but it was the liberty to continue slavery.

BRAD WRIGHT,
 Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France.

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March 27

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1000 IBM Corp	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
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1000 Amgen Inc	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Amgen Inc	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Amgen Inc	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

STRAIGHT BONDS

Int'l Security	Yield	Price	Mat	Yield	Price	Mat
1000 Australia	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Australia	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Australia	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Australia	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Australia	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

Int'l Security	Yield	Price	Mat	Yield	Price	Mat
1000 France	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 France	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 France	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
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1000 France	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

Int'l Security	Yield	Price	Mat	Yield	Price	Mat
1000 Germany	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Germany	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Germany	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Germany	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Germany	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

Int'l Security	Yield	Price	Mat	Yield	Price	Mat
1000 Japan	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Japan	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
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1000 Japan	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

Int'l Security	Yield	Price	Mat	Yield	Price	Mat
1000 Canada	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Canada	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
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1000 Canada	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

Int'l Security	Yield	Price	Mat	Yield	Price	Mat
1000 Denmark	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Denmark	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Denmark	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
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1000 Denmark	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

Int'l Security	Yield	Price	Mat	Yield	Price	Mat
1000 Finland	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Finland	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Finland	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
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1000 Finland	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years


1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 World Bank	10.00	100.00	10/1/87

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1000 Amgen Inc	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Amgen Inc	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87
1000 Amgen Inc	10.00	100.00	10/1/87	10.00	100.00	10/1/87



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EUROBONDS

Analysts Remain Upbeat Despite Market Caution

By CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A blanket of caution enveloped the Eurobond market last week. The long Easter holiday weekend, with all markets closed Friday and Britain's market closed on Monday, had investors vacationing and traders wary of making new commitments. The cautious mood was further heightened by a warning that the long weekend would be a perfect time for European authorities to realign exchange rates within the European Monetary System.

Another factor contributing to the slowdown was the near absence of Japanese participation because of the approaching end of their fiscal year on March 31.

As a result, a robust rally in the New York bond market found little echo here. Eurodollar bond prices were higher, but the size of the increase was only a sliver of New York's with very little trading actually taking place.

Analysts, however, remained upbeat. They see interest rates in Japan and the United States headed lower, they see the dollar relatively stable and pulling Japanese investors back into the dollar market in a big way with the start of the new fiscal year and they see European investors moving back into dollar bonds thanks to the high yields and the potential for capital gains as interest rates continue to decline.

However, there was little evidence of this bullish view last week. The few new Eurodollar issues that were launched were left with the underwriters, who themselves acknowledged that the offering terms were aggressive — pegged to appeal to investors only if interest rates continue to decline.

Belgium offered \$300 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 7 1/2 percent and priced at a premium of 10 1/4, while Denmark tapped the market for \$250 million with seven-year, 7 3/4 percent paper priced at 100 1/4. Subtracting the 1 1/4 percent front-end fees gave a cost of 35 basis points, or 0.35 percent, over the benchmark U.S. Treasury rate for Belgium and about 40 basis points over for Denmark — levels that analysts considered too narrow.

By week's end, the Belgian paper was trading at about 50 basis points over the Treasury yield, while Denmark was at 54 basis points over. However, even at these levels, there was no rush to buy the paper.

Chevron's \$300 million of 10-year bonds were priced at about 62 basis points over the benchmark with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent, an issue price of 100 1/4 and fees of 2 percent. Trading at a discount of 2 1/4 points by week's end, the paper was yielding about 90 basis points over the yield on Treasury paper and still sitting with underwriters who were trying to stabilize the price.

CRITICS who argued that Belgium and Denmark were simply prodded too thinly to attract investors allowed that Chevron's pricing was realistic. But they added that investors have only limited interest in U.S. corporate paper and that does not include oil companies, even one that is rated double-A.

The only new issue to trade inside the fees paid to underwriters was the finance unit of Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, LTCB Finance. Its \$100 million of seven-year bonds were priced at 100 1/4 bearing a coupon of 8 percent and ended the week down 1 1/4 points, well within the total fees of 1 1/4 percent.

Sterling was the only buoyant sector of the market. A shortage of government paper in the domestic market and a conviction that interest rates are headed lower drove domestic investors into the Euro market, while foreign investors, attracted by the highest coupon rates paid on a European currency, also piled in.

Land Securities, the largest British property company, pushed for the most aggressive terms — the longest maturity yet seen at 21 years with the lowest coupon of the long-dated bonds at 9 1/2 percent, about 4 percent below the offering yield on Hanson Trust's 20-year bonds offered at 10 1/4 with a coupon of 10 percent. Both companies raised \$100 million.

Subtracting the 2 1/2 percent front-end fees, the cost of money (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Golden Chains Bind Wall Street's Stars

By Steven Prokesh

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — All over Wall Street, investment banking houses are slapping their employees in handcuffs: "golden handcuffs," to be precise.

Even the most prominent firms appear to be tortured by the fear that their stars will get a better offer from a competitor and jump ship.

To make sure they stay on board, such firms as Morgan Stanley, Bear, Stearns and L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin are trying to bind them with lucrative arrangements that often promise them tens of thousands, if not millions, of dollars with only one condition: They must stay around awhile to collect.

Such a fear may seem astonishing in an industry where a starting pay of \$50,000 to \$75,000 is the norm and compensation that is not well into six figures after a few years is the exception. But the reason for the fear is simple. Wall Street has gone public. Morgan Stanley sold its stock to the outside world for the first time on March 21. And in recent months Bear, Stearns; L.F. Rothschild and Alex. Brown Inc. have done the same.

While the firms were still privately owned, the hope of being able to make partner, and the millions that could accumulate with the title, were enough to guarantee the loyalty of younger stars. But now that "the brass" as a partnership is known in Wall Street, it is quickly becoming a relic of a bygone era, that is no longer true.

Determined to make sure that the returns of their employees do not go public with their shares, these Wall Street firms seem to be trying to outdo each other in showing stock and options, pay raises and investment opportunities on "key people" among the partners and others they want to keep.

It remains to be seen whether



The New York Times

will work, but if it does not, it will not be for lack of trying.

The 95 partners at Bear, Stearns, who are formally called managing directors, the modern Wall Street name for partner, last year made a gift of one million shares, now valued at \$32.5 million, to about 1,500 of the company's 4,300 employees. As much as 10,000 shares apiece went to those rising in the profession who were not lucky enough to have made partner by the time the firm went public last October. Another 565,945 shares went to a stock-ownership plan for all the employees.

"That certainly eased the pain," Alan C. Greenberg, the chief executive of Bear, Stearns, said.

Morgan Stanley and L.F. Rothschild are struggling to be perceived as just as fair to their nonpartners, according to insiders. Morgan internally reallocated its stock before it went public, according to one source who asked not to be identified. In some instances, it took shares from senior people "who may not have been putting out as much as they used to," the source said, and sold them to those valued employees below them who did not have as much. A Morgan spokesman declined to confirm this report. The firm also recently sold 450,000 shares in employees who had no previous stake. It sold them at \$36.50 each, substantially below the \$71.25 close for that week on the New York Stock Exchange.

Similarly, L.F. Rothschild sold 982,200 shares at book value, or \$10 each, to approximately 225 nonpartner employees just before going public on March 13 at \$20.50 a share. And it has also awarded 1.5 million options to 240 people to buy more stock at the same price.

"We tried to provide an ownership interest to everyone we (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

U.S. Businesses Expect to Create 3 Million Jobs

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — American businesses plan to create nearly 3 million new jobs in 1986, a strong increase from the 2 million jobs added last year, according to the results of an annual Dun & Bradstreet Corp. survey released Sunday.

Small business once again will do most of the hiring, with companies that employ fewer than 100 workers providing nearly two-thirds of the expected new jobs, the business information company said.

"Both business executives and consumers are optimistic about the prospects for economic growth this year and this optimism is clearly reflected by the results of the survey," said Joseph W. Duncan, chief economist for Dun & Bradstreet.

The smallest U.S. businesses — those employing fewer than 20 workers — expect the largest payroll increase, 7.4 percent, according to the survey results.

Companies with 20 to 99 employees expect a 6.9 percent increase in employment.

Businesses with fewer than 100 employees account for more than 90 percent of all companies in the United States, Dun & Bradstreet said.

The largest U.S. companies forecast only modest gains for employment in 1986, it said.

Companies employing 25,000 or more workers plan to increase their employment by 0.6 percent, which will contribute only 3 percent of the new jobs, Dun & Bradstreet said.

The survey results indicate that all U.S. companies employing 500 or more workers will contribute just 24.6 percent of the year's new jobs.

Large companies have been careful about increasing their payrolls and in many instances have turned to temporary and part-time help, Mr. Duncan said.

"Many large firms have been striving to maintain the lean operating characteristics they developed during the recession," he said.

"This 'lean and mean' approach has helped them to increase their efficiency and productivity, and they've been cautious about jeopardizing that by bumping up their payrolls too ambitiously."

"The current business-cycle recovery has been characterized by a high level of entrepreneurial activity and, as a result, much of the job creation has occurred in smaller firms in recent years," he said.

The survey was based on a sample of 5,000 companies selected from records on more than 8 million businesses at the National Business Information Center of Dun & Bradstreet. The companies that composed the sample are statistically representative of the distribution of businesses by size in the United States.

A breakdown of the results by industry shows 40.6 percent of companies in the finance, insurance and real estate sector planning to add workers, the largest percentage.

In contrast, only 8.7 percent of the companies in the mining sector plan to add employees.

In virtually all other industry sectors, the percentages of companies planning to add workers range from about 20 percent to 30 percent.

Singapore Report Suggests Ways to End 'Serious Recession'

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The government of Singapore, admitting that its economy is in a "serious recession," has published a tough and comprehensive policy review calling for a reduction in the country's high rate of savings, a two-year freeze on wage increases and a lowering of both corporate and personal tax rates.

Several of the recommended steps already have been taken. The review also recommends less government involvement in the economy and more aggressive development of new economic sectors. Resisting the temptation to pump more government money

into protecting local industries, a common short-term approach among developing countries, the report says: "The economy must be based on the principles of free enterprise, as this is the efficient, flexible way to organize production and meet economic needs."

The report, prepared by a committee headed by Lee Hsien Loong, the country's acting Minister of Trade and Industry and the son of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, tells Singaporeans that their rapid growth in living standards will have to be curtailed if the country is to remain competitive. The standard of living in Singapore is one of the highest in Asia.

"While aspiring to become a de-

veloped economy, we cannot pay higher wages than an OECD country," the report says, referring to the industrialized nations in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. "We have to price ourselves below the developed nations, and not too far ahead of our competitors, such as South Korea and Taiwan."

Calling on Singapore to "find a new niche," the report recommends a major effort in developing and expanding service industries and other sectors that could be exploited within the country's limitations.

It defines Singapore's disadvantages as "lack of a domestic market, continued dependence on the fragile international trading system, to-

tal absence of natural resources, except for our strategic location, and a relatively small talent pool."

The 230-page report published last month, "The Singapore Economy: New Directions," acknowledges that external economic factors, particularly a recession in the United States, have hurt Singapore. Falling oil prices worldwide have meant lower earnings for the island nation's refineries.

But the report does not attempt to place too much blame abroad. Economists and international business leaders have welcomed the review, calling it refreshingly and frankly critical of the country's own failure to head off internal problems and to respond more

quickly to changing situations.

Several major steps recommended by the report already have been taken, including the decision to cut sharply the rate of enforced savings.

Singapore was saving income at a rate of 42 percent of its gross domestic product, the highest savings rate in the world, according to the government. GDP measures the total value of goods and services, excluding income from foreign investments.

Corporate profit taxes will fall to 33 percent, from 40 percent. The rate still will be higher than similar rates among Singapore's Asian competitors, but lower than rates in most developed countries.

Investment Fever Sweeps Japan

Advice on Money Matters Becomes a Big New Industry

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Many years ago, when Eikan Kyu was a young and prize-winning novelist, he appalled his contemporaries by abandoning fiction for the more prosaic career of writing about money.

These days, thanks to that decision, he is the author of 19 best sellers and the acknowledged dean of a huge new industry here. Telling people how to make the most of their money.

For years, Mr. Kyu said, Japanese considered it shameful to talk about money. Now, he said, "I'm in the center of money-crazy Japan."

"Money fever," as the Japanese call it, is rampant here as an increasingly affluent society discovers that there are other ways of amassing savings than simply putting them in the bank.

In a single month, more than 200,000 people flocked to Nomura Securities seminars called *juku*, a term usually applied to cram courses for college entrance examinations. Stock market clubs have sprung up in universities, and a cottage industry has emerged for publications that dispense investment advice.

Some fundamental elements underlie the excitement. The average amount of savings held by each Japanese household last year swelled to \$28,660, exceeding for the first time the average annual household income. And the gradual deregulation of Japan's financial markets provides these households with new ways to invest.

"I think there is a real change in

people's attitudes about money," said Masamori Hayashi, a researcher at the Publications Research Institute, who has studied the boom in publishing of investment advice.

"Traditionally, Japanese did not talk about money in public. But now people, young people especially, even think it is cool to talk about money."

Women, particularly housewives, have been at the forefront of these changes, abandoning a tradition that confined their role in family finances to drawing up a budget and carrying savings to the bank.

One doctor's wife, who asked to remain anonymous, spoke confidently of investment strategies.

"I have been quite interested in the analyses of famous economists who forecast that the dollar would hit a bottom of 175 yen this year," she said earlier this month. "I think I will invest some of my money in dollar-denominated portfolios because then it will probably recover."

After the woman was interviewed, the dollar reached a postwar low of 174.90 yen in Tokyo before starting to climb again.

Such surging interest in money matters has attracted the attention of publishers. Mr. Hayashi said that three magazines dealing with personal investment were begun last year, and are selling well.

The leader, *Nikkei Money*, published by Japan's major economic newspaper, *Nikkei Keizai Shimbun*, has sold an unusually high 250,000 copies from the start. Several magazines have also created columns

on personal investment, and Japanese daily newspapers have increased their financial coverage.

Also rushing to take advantage of the trend are large securities companies. Nomura Securities began to study the attitudes of clients toward financial investments a few years ago, Hiroshi Miyamura, a company spokesman, said. Since then, it has begun an advertising campaign on the merits of wise investing.

Securities companies also began devising new investments to offer to customers. Chief among these were the so-called *chukoku* funds, an investment trust that currently offers an annual interest rate of 5.46 percent, compared with bank rates of 5 percent. The funds are usually invested in midterm government bonds, and customers are allowed to withdraw money without charge after 30 days.

Nomura also stepped up its efforts to get individuals to buy stocks, which have long been shunned in Japan because of a belief that stock trading was little better than gambling. Nomura has created a "home trade" system that allows customers to trade stocks over the telephone.

Among the chief targets of securities companies are housewives, who traditionally control the family budget. Tohyuki Saito, a manager in the sales promotion and planning department of Nomura, said that decent people would have at least \$5,000 that they could invest at their discretion.

Nomura has assembled a staff of women sales representatives, who



Eikan Kyu, dean of Japan's investment advisers.

visit homes and make their pitch to a group of neighbors. Mr. Saito said that the representatives sell investment trusts, foreign bonds and government bonds. The largest sales growth has been in U.S. Treasury bonds, he said.

The doctor's wife who is considering dollar-denominated investments is a Nomura customer. She began investing in stocks four years ago.

"Until then," she said, "I felt that investment in stocks was just like betting on horse races, something that decent people would avoid. But since then, the investment increased and now it totals about \$55,500 in four kinds of

Tool Orders Fell Again In February

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New orders for machine tools in the United States continued to decline in February, dropping 11.1 percent from the February of the year before, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported Sunday.

The trade group said that February was the eighth consecutive month that new orders have declined, compared with the corresponding month the year before.

The group said that new orders for machine tools in February were \$211.1 million, up 10.6 percent from January, when orders totaled \$190.8 million.

James Gray, the president of the association, said that the signs were mixed.

"We are seeing an increase in shipments, which certainly helps the cash flow," he said, "but still on turnaround in net new orders."

"The manufacturing industries are caught in the middle as Congress and the president debate the various tax proposals," Mr. Gray added.

Metal-cutting tools increased 25 percent in February, to \$168.8 million, from \$135 million. New orders for metal-forming tools declined 24.2 percent in February, to \$42.3 million, from \$55.8 million in January.

Total machine tool shipments for the month stood at \$202.6 million, up 38.9 percent from January.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Table with columns for Stock Indexes (United States, Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, West Germany) and Money Rates (United States, Japan, West Germany, Dollar, Gold). Includes numerical values for various indices and rates.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Cross Rates (Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich) and Other Dollar Values (Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, West Germany, Switzerland, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, West Germany, Switzerland). Includes numerical values for various currencies.

Markets Closed

Most European and Latin American markets will be closed on Monday, as well as some Asian ones. However, the Singapore and Tokyo markets will be open.

U.S. Judge Skeptical on Bhopal Settlement Plan

By Tamar Lewin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The federal judge handling the Bhopal claims has made it clear that he is skeptical that a proposed \$350-million settlement can succeed.

U.S. District Judge John F. Keenan, in a transcript of a meeting Tuesday with lawyers in the case that was made public on Thursday, said that the publicity about the proposed settlement "clearly queers it."

Union Carbide Corp. said last week that it had reached the tentative settlement with lawyers representing the victims of the 1984 gas leak at its plant in Bhopal, central India.

The Indian government has rejected the proposal, arguing that it should be the sole representative of the victims. The government also said \$350 million was not enough to compensate the victims. More than 2,000 people died and 200,000 were injured in the leak.

Union Carbide has said that it would agree to the settlement only if all Bhopal claims were "fully resolved." Even so, the company said it would continue to pursue the settlement, even without India's participation.

"We still hope the Indian government will join in, but we will go forward with or without them," Bud Holman, who represents Union Carbide, said.

Many lawyers and others familiar with the case said the settlement is doomed to failure unless the Indian government takes part in it. Without India's participation, the settlement cannot bar all claims against the company, most lawyers said, and India cannot be foreclosed from suing Union Carbide for environmental damage and for reimbursement for its aid to the victims.

"To date, a figure that is fully fair and adequate has not been offered by Union Carbide," said Bruce Fuzzen, one of the lawyers

representing India. According to Mr. Fuzzen's law firm, 487,000 Bhopal victims have signed contracts making the Indian government their legal representative.

Mr. Holman said the proposed settlement included a distribution plan that would be independent of the Indian government, but he declined to describe it.

An anthropologist hired by Union Carbide to analyze its potential payments in the disaster has said that the \$350-million settlement fund could not be distributed effectively without the participation of the government.

"If the Indian government won't participate, I can't imagine any distribution scheme that would work," said Steve Barnett, the anthropologist, who heads the cultural analysis group at Planmetrics, a New York consulting firm.

"Without the approval of the Indians, this settlement is a long way from being accepted, and the judge

is going to have a very hard time dealing with it.

"If there is no infrastructure, no government involvement, the victims, who are mostly uneducated unemployables, will be hustled out of the money."

Mr. Barnett said he had been asked to review several different compensation plans.

SELECTED B.S.A./B.T. QUOTATIONS

Table with columns for Bid and Ask prices for various commodities: Apollo Comp. (14% Bid, 15 Ask), Mr Goskel (8% Bid, 8% Ask), Bitter Corp. (5% Bid, 6% Ask), Modulaire (13 Bid, 13% Ask), Rodime (10% Bid, 10% Ask).

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM EREGLI IRON & STEEL WORKS CO. (EREDIR) - TURKEY

- 1. Approximately 400,000 metric tons of low volatile and 400,000 metric tons of medium volatile coking coal to be imported to meet our work's requirement for the period of May 1986-April 1987.
- 2. Tender documents from this enquiry may be obtained as of 31st March 1986 from our following office: a) Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S., Dis Alimlar Mudurlugu (Foreign Purchasing), Usakhan Cad. Kds. Eregli, Turkey. b) Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S., Satimlar Mudurlugu, Cumhuriyet Cad. Derwin Han Kat: 4, Istanbul, Turkey. c) Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S., Dis Alimlar Mudurlugu, Usakhan Cad. Kds. Eregli, Turkey, at the latest by 17:00 hours Turkish local time on 21st April 1986.
- 3. Our company reserves the right to place orders either partially or completely with any supplier or to cancel the tender completely. The receipt of quotations shall in no way be binding upon our company.

New Eurobond Issues

Compiled by Nicole Baruch from information supplied by European bond traders.

Table of Eurobond issues with columns for Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupon, and Equity-Linked.

Moscow Eyes Trade Potential in Pacific Basin

By Robert W. Gibson. The Soviet Union is rediscovering the Pacific Basin and appears to be anticipating an increasing role in the area's economic life.

In the past year, Moscow has dispatched high-level officials on missions to Japan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

'We are a Pacific country, as well as a European one, and there are gaps in Asian trade needs that we can fill.'

—Margaret Maximova, International Economics Institute.

Confusing Signals Mean Fed Faces Same Old Issues

By John M. Berry. WASHINGTON — Nearly all the issues that generated turmoil at the Federal Reserve in the past month, and that contributed to the resignation of the vice chairman, Preston Martin, are still on the table for this week's regular meeting of the central bank's top policy-makers.

out in the fourth quarter of last year. It is also still well below the 4 percent growth predicted for this year by the Reagan administration.

Financial markets, buoyed by falling oil prices and the apparent end to the immediate challenge to Mr. Volcker's remaining as Fed chairman, have continued to rally.

clear sign of slowing economic growth that has brought calls for cuts in Japan's already very low interest rates. The discount rate there is only 3 1/2 percent.

Caution Slows Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 7) for Land was a thin 30 basis points over the yield on government bills.

scheduled for April — a record 39 issues totaling 9.09 billion DM further dampened the market.

analysts expect interest rates to drop after a reassignment — giving bondholders substantial capital gains to offset the currency loss.

U.S. Expected To Retaliate Against EC

By Stuart Auerbach. WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is expected to announce Monday that the United States will retaliate against the European Community if it continues to restrict U.S. corn and soybean sales.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FINANCIAL JAPAN THE TIMES SURVEY

FINANCIAL JAPAN THE TIMES SURVEY

FINANCIAL JAPAN THE TIMES SURVEY

Hungary Will Test Market's Hunger

By Carl Gewirtz. PARIS — Bankers' hunger for profitable new business will be put to the test fairly soon when Hungary comes to the international credit market for \$300 million.

favorable element is that banks will have the authority to transfer the loan to third parties, enabling them to sell it if buyers can be found.

rate is sharply higher or lower than the three-month rate. Managers say the margin of 30 basis points covers for this risk.

Volvo Head Rejects Criticism

STOCKHOLM — Petr Gyllenhammar, the head of Volvo AB, has rejected charges that he had accumulated too much power and said he would not give up his double role as chairman and chief executive of Scandinavia's biggest industrial concern.

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NASDAQ National Market. OTG Consolidated trading for week ended Friday. Includes sections for 'Sells in 100s', 'Sells in 100s High Low Close Chgs', and 'Sells in 100s High Low Close Chgs' with various stock symbols and prices.

Treasury Bills. Figures as of close of trading Friday. Includes a table with columns 'Hi', 'Lo', 'Bid', 'Ask', 'Yld', 'Cts' and lists various Treasury bill denominations and yields.

Chicago Exchange Options. Figures as of close of trading Friday. Includes multiple columns for 'Option & price', 'Calls', and 'Puts' for various stock symbols.

Golden Chains Bind Wall Street Stars

Partners are finding themselves from \$50,000 to \$500,000 richer when their firms go public...
(Continued from Page 7)

could, and we have every intention of providing an interest to even more people in the future," said A. Robert Towbin, the company's vice chairman.

Even if they had to pay for their new shares, those who got them are hardly complaining. Their investment doubled or tripled in value when the shares of their companies began trading on the open market.

Stephan A. Schwarzman, president of Blackstone Group, a small private Wall Street firm, said: "When a firm goes public or is sold, it's clearly upsetting for guys about to be made partner who have invested six, eight or nine years of their lives in the firm."

When Bear Stearns went public last year at \$21.50 a share, the company's partners, who had an average of \$8.92 for the 39.3 million shares, including convertible preferred shares, they owned, found themselves instantly sitting on a paper profit of \$493.6 million.

Similarly, Morgan Stanley's 111 managing directors and 143 principals are sitting on a potential fortune. When Morgan's shares finished their first day of trading on March 21, the 19.7 million shares they collectively owned instantly were worth \$1.4 billion, or \$1.1 billion more than they had paid for them.

After a firm goes public, however, it typically pays out more in total annual compensation to hold people it wants to keep, according to investment banking officials, executive recruiters and compensation consultants.

"If a vice president below partner was making \$300,000 in annual pay before, maybe he would make \$350,000 to \$375,000 afterward," said Abram Claude, executive director of Russell Reynolds Associates, a recruiting firm.

Besides raising compensation, the publicly owned firms are also giving employees options to buy the company's stock and they are being much more generous about giving both partners and non-partners a chance to buy in on transactions the companies structure or underwrite.

While many of the plans that the newly public companies are establishing have lucrative payouts, there is typically one key condition: Participants must stay for a certain period of time to reap the full benefits, sometimes as long as 5 to 10 years.

But even without these "golden handcuffs," there would not necessarily be a mass exodus of those who had their hearts set upon making partner. With the exception of Goldman Sachs and Drexel Burnham Lambert, there are not that many large private Wall Street firms left.

When Shearson acquired it, several partners at Lehman and 20 percent of those employees below the partner level left, Mr. Lane said. And there is still talk on Wall Street that several more Lehman partners will leave when their contracts that prohibit them from joining a competing firm expire next year.

Mr. Lane believes that, with most major investment banks now public, Shearson's turnover problems are history. "Looking forward to that big golden plum of a partnership may be a moot issue," he said.

Last Week's NYSE

NYSE Most Actives. Table listing top active stocks on the NYSE with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Sales. Table showing sales volume for various sectors and overall market performance.

NYSE Dividends. Table listing dividend payments for various stocks.

AMEX Most Actives. Table listing top active stocks on the AMEX.

AMEX Sales. Table showing sales volume for various sectors on the AMEX.

AMEX Dividends. Table listing dividend payments for various stocks on the AMEX.

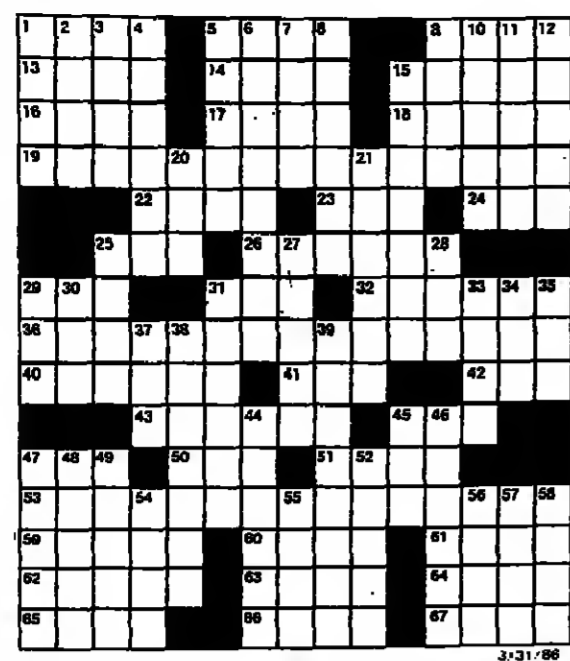
American Exchange Options

American Exchange Options. Large table with multiple columns for 'Option & price', 'Calls', and 'Puts' for various stock symbols on the American Exchange.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ESCORTS & GUIDES. Advertisement for international escort services. Includes contact information for agencies in London, Paris, Madrid, and Zurich, with phone numbers and service descriptions.

Chicago Exchange Options (continued). Additional data and options listing for the Chicago Exchange.



ACROSS

1 Carson's predecessor
9 Rum cake
13 "Conus" composer
14 Plaintiff
15 Strips
16 One-fifth of MDXV
17 Roll of names
18 "...c'est moi"; Louis XIV
19 Social event; Mar. 30, 1986
22 Memorable slugger
23 Play around
24 Make seams and darts
25 "...o' My Heart"
26 "Eden"; Steinbeck
29 Vandalize
31 Unit of work
32 Fearful
36 This turns to thoughts of love in the spring
46 Type of computer
41 Cry of contempt
42 Golf gadget
43 Forest product
45 Nautical dir.
47 Diner or sleeper

DOWN

1 Agreement
2 London's marble
3 Suffix with resist
4 Famous springtime rider
5 Sausage
6 Line on a weather map
7 Malde (headache)
8 — and flowers
9 Lager
10 Philippine aborigine

ANSWERS TO FRIDAY'S PUZZLE

WEST: Q 20 5, R 2 1, S 10 2, T 12 4, U 14 3, V 16 1, W 18 2, X 20 1, Y 22 1, Z 24 1

EAST: Q 20 5, R 2 1, S 10 2, T 12 4, U 14 3, V 16 1, W 18 2, X 20 1, Y 22 1, Z 24 1

SOUTH (D): Q 20 5, R 2 1, S 10 2, T 12 4, U 14 3, V 16 1, W 18 2, X 20 1, Y 22 1, Z 24 1

West led the spade five.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



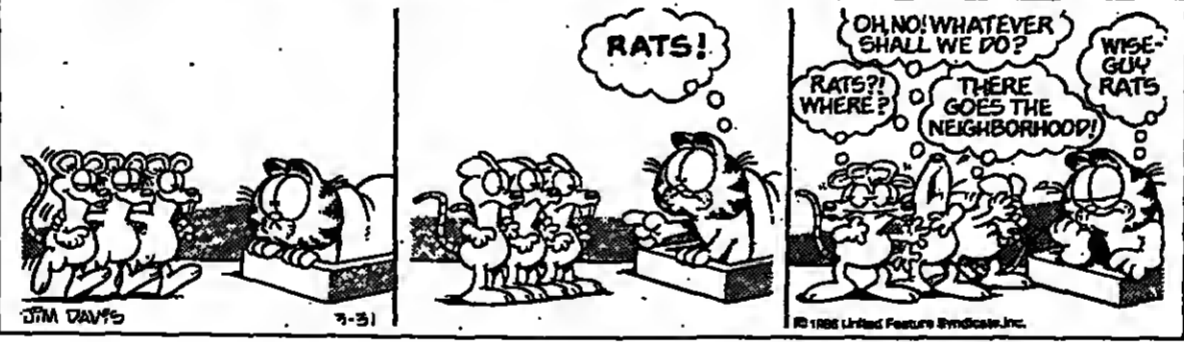
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



GOOD! IT'S NOT DENNIS AFTER ALL! IT'S JUST THAT PESKY INSURANCE SALESMAN.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Friday's Jumbles: BIRCH FLAKE ADJOIN SCRIBE

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, North America, Middle East, and Oceania, including high/low temperatures and conditions.

Capitals Lose 2 Key Men, Patrick Edge

NEW YORK — The Washington Capitals had a rough weekend. After losing two key players to injury, they lost their undisputed hold on first place in the National Hockey League's Patrick Division.



Kevin Hatcher of the Capitals helped teammate Scott Stevens put the Islanders' Bryan Trotter into the boards.

Washington will begin post-season play April 9. Gustafsson, Washington's leader in assists, collided with New York's Denis Potvin just 19 seconds into the game and broke a tibia bone in his right leg.

BOOKS

THINKING IN TIME: The Uses of History For Decision-Makers

By Richard E. Neustadt and Ernest R. May. 329 pages, \$19.95. The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by George McGovern

THIS is a book by two Harvard professors who believe that "the fun to be had from reading history has it all over that of reading almost anything else about real people."

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A crossword puzzle solution grid with words filled in.

Former Senator George McGovern, who was a professor of history and political science at Dakota Wesleyan University from 1949 to 1953, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

UNCERTAINTY about slam prospects is common enough during the bidding. Much more rarely, there is uncertainty when both partnership hands are in view.

Sign Disappears, As Does Sifford's \$100,000 Prize

LOS ANGELES — Charlie Sifford made a hole in one at Mountain Gate Country Club in the first round of the Johnny Mathis senior PGA tournament and won a 1986 Buick. He did not get the other announced prize: \$100,000.

Turkoman Wins Widener in Record Time

HALLEAH, Florida (NYT) — Turkoman set a track record en route to a dramatic victory over Dawn That Alarm and Gate Dancer in the Widener Handicap on Saturday at Halleah.

Navratilova's Sister Is Reported to Defect

BONN (UPI) — The 23-year-old sister of Martina Navratilova, the tennis star, has defected from Czechoslovakia and wants to emigrate to the United States, a West German newspaper reported Saturday.

For the Record

Gilberto Roman of Mexico took the World Boxing Council junior bantamweight title away from Jiro Watanabe of Japan with a unanimous decision over 12 rounds in Itami, Japan, on Sunday.

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SPORTS

Louisville Players Measuring Up to The Cardinal Rule

By Tony Kornheiser

DALLAS — With four seconds to go, the time was right. They were nine points up and they had one of their own going to the foul line. There was no way LSU could catch them now, not with The Freak, The Blob or The Eggplant...



Mark Alarie of Duke dives for a loose ball during the Blue Devils' 71-67 semifinal victory over Kansas.

Duke, Louisville Advance To NCAA Basketball Final

By Roy S. Johnson and William C. Rhoden

DALLAS — Everyone waited, but the moment never came. It seemed only a matter of time Saturday before Danny Manning, the gifted 6-foot-10-inch (2.08-meter) forward from Kansas...

Some Ins and Outs Of the Tournament

DALLAS — During the last decade, teams of the Atlantic Coast Conference have become a virtual fixture, reaching the Final Four in seven seasons.

In the first game of Saturday's semifinal, Duke's dream of a championship season ended in the face of overwhelming talent as Louisville overcame an eight-point halftime deficit and raced to an 88-77 victory.

Louisville, in its fourth semifinal appearance in seven seasons, is the only Metro Conference team to reach the championship game; it won the title in 1980.

With their 37th victory, the Blue Devils have more games than any other college team in history, surpassing the mark set by Kentucky in 1948.

With Williams ineffective, the Tigers, whose late-season surge has been marked by grit more than talent, were no match.

Cambridge Crew Ends Oxford's Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Cambridge snuffed Oxford's 10-year winning streak Saturday in the university boat race, one of Britain's premier sports events...

technically and had the best oarsman in John Pritchard, the silver medalist in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics with the British eight.

the conditions," he said. In practice, he added, "We positively went out and searched for the bad conditions."

in the last decade, overwhelmingly if not exclusively featured black players. That was no small concern to the locals when Hall chose Louisville over Kentucky.

secretly amputated. Last summer, while walking downtown, Wagner was covering actually taking off his shoe and sock to show someone that the foot was indeed real.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Hockey, and Soccer, listing various sports events and their results.

Table titled 'National Basketball Association Standings' showing team rankings and records for various conferences.

Table titled 'National Hockey League Standings' showing team rankings and records for various divisions.

Table titled 'Soccer' showing results for various leagues including the English First Division and others.

NCAA Tournament

Table showing the schedule and results of the NCAA basketball tournament, including quarterfinals and championship games.

Transition

CHICAGO—O'Donnell said he is ready to take the reins. He said he is ready to take the reins. He said he is ready to take the reins.

Tennis

Beris Becker (2), West Germany, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Scott Davis, U.S., 6-7 (7-4).

Exhibition Baseball

Boston & N.Y. Mets 3-0, 10 innings. Philadelphia & St. Louis 1-1. Pittsburgh & Kansas City 1-0.

Baseball's Generation Gap Is Agape

By Ira Kaufman. Tampa, Florida — Few dispute that today's baseball players are bigger, faster and stronger than those of the 1950-70 era.

Yanks Cut Phil Niekro, Trade Baylor to Red Sox

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — The New York Yankees traded a reliever Don Baylor to the Boston Red Sox for Mike Easler on Friday and released a bitter Phil Niekro.

Baseball's Generation Gap Is Agape

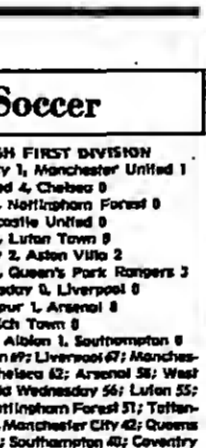
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Phil Niekro



Al Kaline

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FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — The New York Yankees traded a reliever Don Baylor to the Boston Red Sox for Mike Easler on Friday and released a bitter Phil Niekro.

Phil Niekro, a 21-year major leaguer who will be 47 on April 1, said he and his brother thought the Yankees had used him to lure back Joe. New York acquired Joe Niekro in a trade with Houston last September.

Both Niekros were free agents after last season and both reached agreement on new contracts on Jan. 8. The terms in Phil Niekro's contract were involved in the timing of his release, which he accepted rather than stay with the club 10 more days, as the Yankees offered.

"I am bitter," Joe Niekro said after emerging from the executive trailer. "We're not just brothers, we're friends." He signed a three-year contract worth \$2.5 million. His brother agreed to a contract for a co-manager and both reached agreement on new contracts on Jan. 8. The terms in Phil Niekro's contract were involved in the timing of his release, which he accepted rather than stay with the club 10 more days, as the Yankees offered.

LANGUAGE

Antal Dorati, Nearing 80: Living Musical History

By Andrew Clark

LONDON — It is easy to like Antal Dorati and just as easy to set him talking. The enduring and endearing Hungarian accent, the way his face lights up out of his Beethovenian scowl as he tells a story, the willingness to admit he has had his faults — all are part of a charm that has eased his path through one of the most restless of 20th-century musical careers.

Dorati is a piece of living musical history. There are not many conductors who can claim to have discovered their Beethoven symphonies not by recordings but by running through four-hand piano reductions as a child, or to have played celesta in the first performance of Bartok's "Dance Suite," or to have angered the conductor Erich Kleiber by beating the chimes in double time during a rehearsal of the Berlioz "Symphonie fantastique."

For every anecdote about those early days in Budapest there is another to illustrate each of the subsequent stages of his career, which began with a conventional opera house apprenticeship in Hungary and Germany, continued with the Ballets Russes on their worldwide travels, and has left him credited with more recordings and principal conductorships than almost any of his colleagues.

Dorati concedes he has mellowed over the years. The temper — which he said he had inherited from his father — is less in evidence. He now places more importance on composing than on performing the works of others. He has put behind him the long postwar rift with Hungary. He has found a permanent home in Switzerland and ended the orchestra-hopping of yesteryear in favor of more stable, if less intimate, musical relationships.

"I suffered from so much moving about. I never felt insecure, but one must be rooted. Music may be an international language, but where it comes from is the soil; that is what the composers of today have forgotten. Their music does not belong. It is no good saying that instead of a homeland, one has the world. The world is no replacement for a sense of belonging.

"In the end, perhaps I was able to turn it to my advantage. I was able to accumulate the data from my travels and assemble them into one pot, which was my own life, and which finally does belong in the root of my upbringing, in Central Europe. It's a kind of full circle, a complete. And in my life as a composer, too: When I left Budapest I lost my strength. Then after a long gap I came back to it, and I came back in it on the same line. I am still writing Hungarian music, not *à la Hongroise*, but music that has its root in my childhood and in my father's childhood."

The welcome that Dorati now receives in Budapest seems to have played an important role in that sense of "completion." World War II enforced the first long separation, and Dorati was a U.S. citizen when he went back to Hungary after the war. The Communist takeover of 1948-49 led to a rift that lasted almost 20 years, deepening when Dorati showed support after 1956 for the newly formed orchestra of Hungarian exiles, the Philharmonia Hungarica. By the mid-1960s, however, the invitations had started flowing again. At first he went back every three years. The visits became annual at the time of the Bartok and Kodaly centenaries in 1981 and 1982, and this year he is returning to Budapest twice, to the spring and fall festivals.



Antal Dorati and soloists in a performance with the Royal Philharmonic.

"The orchestras there can do extraordinarily well if they want to, but like the great mass of orchestral musicians, they are living an everyday life. My big advantage is that I don't live an everyday life, and the way I use it is to make these people come out of their everyday existence for the few hours that we are together. If I am successful, it's not the applause of the audience that counts, but the interest of my colleagues. That doesn't matter whether it's in Budapest, London or any other place. But it does have special significance if it happens where I began my life and career."

In the West, most of Dorati's chief conductorships have turned out to be short-term relationships. His 11-year partnership with the Minneapolis Symphony, starting in 1949, was by far the longest. Dorati said the problem with his other American orchestras — at Dallas, Washington and Detroit — was largely one of finance. "People didn't take my suggestions; it was not understood what was needed. It was practically always my destiny to come before the good times. Possibly the good times would have come a bit later if I hadn't been there. I don't dare say they wouldn't have come at all; they would have. But I think my presence accelerated the circulation. It is not a bad thing to be a stimulant. Looking back, I think that was my main destiny."

"You can stay too long with an orchestra, and it becomes dull. One of the good things about my itinerant life now is that I never stay long enough to be dull. When I come back, I am greeted with a great hello, and I go back with a great hello, with passion. It is my conviction that anyone who is on the podium has to create an event each time, and when I'm not able to do that any more, then my job is to go away. And there is a limit. I have energy for only about 500 appearances in the same place. Well, I don't know what the exact number is. Maybe it's 600, maybe 1,000, or 200. But there is a limit in everyone. Perhaps there is a person whose limit would be a million. I am not that person."

"There is another theory, that you do not have to make an event each time, that there is a normality in art consumption. I do not subscribe to that view. But some people believe it. In composition it is the same. There are composers — Saint-Saëns was one of them — who maintain that musical sound does not need to take off where the word stops. Saint-Saëns said no, they can go parallel, that I can say 'Good morning' in music just as dispassionately as I can say it in words. Beethoven didn't believe that, Saint-Saëns did. And in a way Saint-Saëns proved it. He said 'Good morning' very often — and nothing more. He thought this was legitimate, that this was what was required of him in art."

"Well, going back to performance, some believe that a decent performance is enough. I don't think it is. My sentiment is that if I do not provide an event, I am unhappy. Then I think I wouldn't be doing justice to my job. But I know that I have colleagues who give a performance and think they have done their job. And they would be just as honest as I am."

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

Caught Up in 'Flagrante Delicto'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — An oddly named cast of characters dominates itself in the attic of my mind. The leading lady is Norma Loquendi, a sassy modern woman with the common touch who levels every hotly-touted suitor with her street smarts. She has a serious-minded sister with less of an attic shape named Licentia, a member of the media who shows microphones in people's faces. Both women are menaced by N. Flagrante Delicto, a big guy in a white suit who looks like an easily catchable Sydney Greenstreet, and are in love with Lex Terrae, played by Tarzan.

These names, of course, are derived from Latin phrases: *norma loquendi* is "everyday speaking," or common usage; *licentia loquendi* is "liberty of speaking," or free speech; *lex terrae* is "law of the land"; and in *flagrante delicto* is the Latin term for "in the act" — literally, "while the crime is blazing," presumably coined when an arsonist was caught with lighted Roman candle in hand.

In *flagrante delicto* is rarely used by Norma and the rest of us because it has acquired a lightheartedly leering connotation, perhaps from use in cases when someone surprises a spouse in bed having a guilty party.

Tass, the Soviet news and propaganda agency, used the phrase the other day with a straight face, betraying a lack of understanding of the word's connotation and stock-market associated with the phrase in the American idiom. According to Tass, a second secretary at the U.S. Embassy "was detained... in flagrante delicto as he was having a meeting with a Soviet citizen recruited by the United States intelligence." (Tass meant "apprehended in flagrante delicto," and detained later.) The Tass translator can be forgiven for his decision to use Latin because he could not readily use the common English expression, *red-handed*.

Peppering one's speech and writing with Latin phrases is affectation, but if done with good humor or a special aptness, it can be condoned or even appreciated.

When The Times of London wrote an obituary for the vituperative journalist William Cobbett in 1835, it said, "Nitor in adversum was a motto to which none could lay equal claim." Readers then did not have to break their heads to figure out the double meaning: "struggle in adversity" and "shine in opposition," both of which applied.

I discovered in a used-book store a disbound translation of the foreign quotations in Blackstone's

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Commentaries. Therein lies a store of useful observations, like the compassionate *Furiosus furare solum punitur*. "A nut is punished by his own nuttiness" (my translation), and *de bene esse*, a must for any political dealmaker or oil-company purchaser: "to be accepted for the time being, subject to change if somebody comes along with a better deal."

Continuando, people who have had it with acrimony can say *Inter respublicas ut sit finis litium*, or "For the public good, let there be an end to contention." Pundits can proudly say *scribere est agere*, "to write is to act," and a self-righteous soul can identify himself as *castus morum*, "keeper of the morals," while those diplomatically selling out brave allies can exclaim *salvo pudore*, "decency being observed."

Clip these out and keep them in your wallet; a little Latin goes a long way, as they say at Tass.

Too many editors have degenerated into shovellers. The etymon of *editor* is the Latin *edere*, "to give out, to publish," and some editors still think of themselves as the people who put out the news. Usually these are people who have the title *editor* (or editor in chief, executive editor, editor and chief executive officer, etc.) but somewhere in the composing room language, a specialized meaning was set in type: an editor of copy or film became one who prepared material for publication. The editor still grandly gives out; an editor, all too often, gives in.

To edit, the verb borrowed from *editor*, is quite different from *publish*, the verb that led to *publisher*; to edit most often means "to shorten, strengthen, clarify," and

an editor is supposed to be the person who makes the necessary cuts, checks for accuracy and adds the required qualifiers. Every editor must be partly copy editor, because news makes words just as words make news, and a great editor is the language's best friend.

Banished from the magazine are such missives and bromides as *revolution* applied to changes anywhere, such as an *auditing revolution*; *upscale* when "affluent" is meant (one of these days, Forbes may even bring back "rich"); *padding* for "expensive"; *superstar* ("What's a mere star?"); and *downside risk* ("What's an upside risk?").

Strictly rationed, though not forbidden (to be spooned rather than shovelled out), are such knee-jerking phrases as *Rust Belt*, *Third World*, *fast track*. He frowns on the grubby grabbers of *hands-on management*, *eschews belts and whistles* and *homes in on free fall*. (Have you noticed *Away in Oil* has been replaced by *free fall in prices*?)

What about verbs to describe the movement of prices of stocks? Forbes will not use *soar* or *plunge* on movements of less than \$100 cent on the Dow Jones average. I take this to mean if the market jumps 18 points, it *surges* but does not *soar*, and if it drops 5 or 10 points, it *drops*, *declines*, *moves down*, *retreats*, *dips*, *sinks* or *sells off*, but does not *plummet*.

Plummet, for the editor's notebooks, comes from the Latin *plumbum*, the heavy metal known as lead. In the event of a sudden rise in interest rates or universal profit-taking, nobody would dare use the *crash* or *bust*; the tired simile to be avoided on business pages would be like a ton of bricks.

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